THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

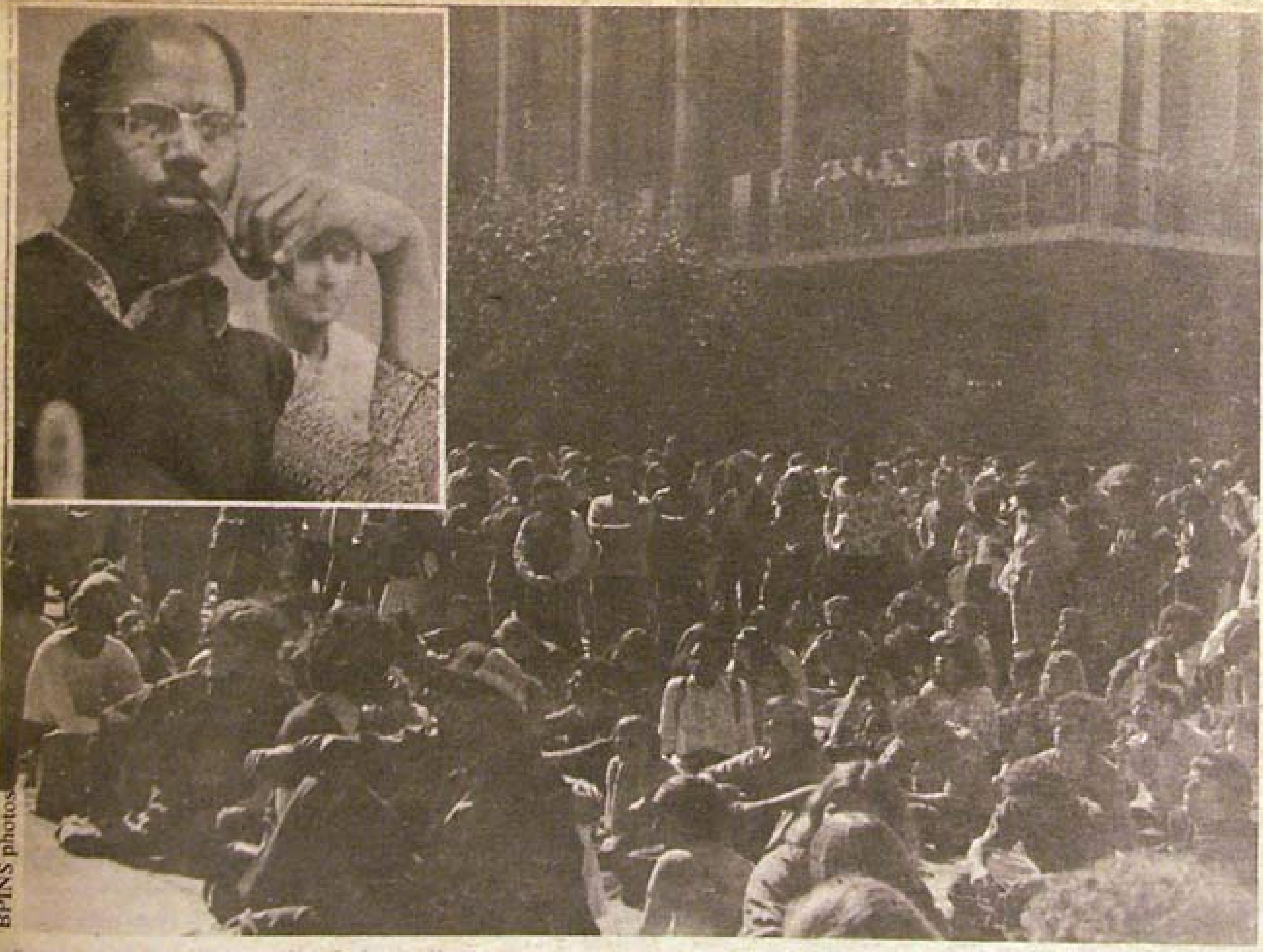
VOL. XIV NO. 6 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1975 25¢



INSIDE

OCTOBER COALITION PROTEST

2,500 RALLY FOR BLACK EDUCATION DEMANDS AT U.C. BERKELEY



BPINS photos

Over 2,500 people rallied for affirmative action in education at the University of California, Berkeley, at an event sponsored by the October Coalition. The October Coalition is headed by popular sociology professor HARRY EDWARDS.

(Berkeley, Calif.) - More than 2,500 students, faculty and concerned individuals rallied at two separate locations at the University of California at Berkeley here last Friday, October 17, demonstrating strong support for establishing positive affirmative action programs both on campus and in the community.

First, at noon, a crowd of over 2,000 jammed their way into historic Sproul Plaza where activist sociology professor Harry Edwards, mainstay of the October Coalition which sponsored the event, kicked off a weekend-filled calendar of events with an eloquent speech on the need for a united campus-community push for full Black access to and involvement in higher education. (See centerfold.)

Next, at Edwards Stadium, over 500 persons heard David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, Michael Dunn, president of the East Oakland Clergy, and several other campus and community leaders address the issues of affirmative action in higher education. (See centerfold for excerpts of Brother Du Bois' speech.)

Although scheduled speakers such as Dick Gregory, Jessie Jackson and Angela Davis were unable to attend, the Friday rally was successful in presenting the issue of affirmative action to the predominantly campus crowd

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Editorial

LIKE WE SAID, ZIONISM IS RACISM

Those who have consistently charged the Black Panther Party with anti-Semitism because of our condemnation of Zionism and its role in the Middle East have finally been put in their place. The action of the United Nations Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee last week in adopting a resolution declaring "that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination" fully vindicates us and justifies our position.

We have always maintained that our opposition to Zionism represents opposition to a political ideology that is based on the assertion of the rights of Jews over the rights of Arab Moslems and Christians. Opposition to an assertion of the supremacy of Jews over others is not opposition to Jews or anti-Semitism.

We have consistently pointed out and here repeat that the ideology of Zionism is as harmful to Jews as to non-Jews precisely because it is based on a false and undemocratic assertion that has only led to war in the Middle East and can only lead to conflict and confrontation wherever it is practiced.

The U.S. delegates' bitter opposition to the United Nations action is a foreboding warning to the American people and particularly to Black and other minority peoples. It is one more indication that the power structure in this country has absolutely no intention of waging a struggle against racism, and are rather in the forefront of those determined to make racism an integral part of international as well as domestic policy.

The action of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee is expected to be approved by the United Nations General Assembly during the current session, as part of the adoption of a program for The Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Racism and racial discrimination is the established and vigorously defended policy of the White minority regime remaining in southern Africa, and remains an integral part of the fabric of American society. Are Black Americans expected to applaud and support the U.S. delegates' opposition to the United Nations program because Zionism is equated with racism?



"HERE KID, EAT THIS!"

Letters to the Editor

THANKS FOR ARTICLES ON PRISON

Brothers,

I want to thank you all very much for your many needed articles on prisons and prison reform. I would also like to share with you the lyrics of a song. I wrote for a dear friend who is now in Lorton "Reformatory" — my own "ghetto child."

With gratitude for your service to the people,

Your Bro. always,
Aden Hachman

(See poem, page 21.)

"WE'RE AT WAR"

Dear Bro. Du Bois:

My husband, Shakur Al-Nur asked that I send you a fact sheet and flyer to give you a more detailed overview of the case which we are presently involved in here in Atlanta. We will accept as much news coverage as possible for without it the sisters stand a good chance of gettin' really messed around. It seemed like JoAnne Little's case was significant but it seems like certain forces in this country have vowed that we'll never be able to pull another such feat. We're at war, Bro. Du Bois, and we have no intentions of losing, nor retreating, for that is what the enemy wants.

Take care and continue to struggle... smile

In Struggle,
Sis. Juanita Al-Nur
Atlanta, Ga.

(See article, page 5.)

PROTEST CENSORSHIP AT MARION PRISON

Editor's Note:

This article was censored by the prison administration here at Marion. They claim it asked for people to rise against the existing "order", that it called for people inside and those outside to unite and struggle in prisons across the country.

Although we need that reality to manifest itself, we know that we have not built the institutions nor trained (educated and mobilized) them to that degree. We seek to play an active role in bringing this reality to the fore; we hope that you will help us — but the people can and will WIN by struggling consistently together against the forces that oppose us.

In The Spirit
BLACK PRIDE COLLECTIVE
Marion, Ill.

P.S.: If you are able to print articles that are censored by those here, let us know, for we need your help.

(See article, page 11.)

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUBS APPRECIATE REBUTTAL

Comrade,

On behalf of the Irish Republican Clubs, I'd like to thank you for printing our rebuttal to Richard Boyle's article. We deeply appreciate your cooperation with us and your interest in printing information about the people's real struggle in Ireland...

...Lastly, in an effort to show our gratitude for your interest and to continue relations with you, our club has ordered you a subscription to Eolas (A-O-LUS), the international newsletter of the Republican movement. You should be receiving your first copy soon.

We've been receiving the BLACK PANTHER, regularly and want to thank you for that too. We look forward to continued work and information sharing.

In Struggle,
Marie Ferreboeuf
San Francisco, Ca.

COMMENT

Banks At Core Of "Big Apple" Crisis

The city of New York narrowly averted defaulting its huge and growing multibillion dollar debt last week when the trustees of the city's Teacher's Pension Fund succumbed to tremendous pressure and agreed to invest $150 million in order to keep "the Big Apple" from turning completely rotten.

The teachers' decision came less than one hour before the banks' standard closing time last Friday, and was made following the flat refusal by President Ford to provide federal monetary assistance.

Last week's crisis and its dramatic 11th hour resolution was the closest the city has come to defaulting payment — with interest — on its $12 billion debts in notes and bonds. If bankruptcy occurs, the immediate result would have been missing the payment of city payrolls, welfare checks, and, many have feared, open revolt by the city's Black and oppressed communities.

The following article, reprinted from Dollars and Sense, *a progressive monthly bulletin on economic issues, details the bank greed and corruption behind New York City's worsening financial situation.*

New York City was saved, once again, from bankruptcy on September 9. New York State put together a $2.3 billion loan package, enough to pay the city's bills through December. The price of the loans includes not only interest payments of about $200 million a year, but also the city's complete loss of power over its budget to an Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB) dominated by corporate executives and state government officials.

To cover its continual deficits, New York City sells bonds and notes to banks and rich individuals. About a year ago, as a larger-than-usual deficit for 1974-75 was announced, investors

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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YEARLY DOMESTIC SUBSCRIPTION RATES: $10.00
APPLICATION TO MAIL AT SECOND-CLASS POSTAGE RATE PENDING IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Texas Cops Kill 2 Black Teenagers

(Houston, Texas) — Two 17-year-old, unarmed Black youths were shot to death by policemen in the past week; one in Missouri City and the other on Bretton Street here.

David Higgins, a high school senior, was shot and killed by Pat Worrell and Mark Herman, while he was hiding in the stall of a restroom in the Quail Valley club in Missouri City. Worrell claimed he thought Higgins had a gun which he allegedly saw through a crack in the stall door.

Worrell is the same police officer who testified against Vernon (T.C.) Benton, Black Panther Party member falsely accused of robbery and presently being held at the Harris County Rehabilitation Center here. Worrell had earlier identified one brother on the robbery charge. He later changed, identifying someone else.

SHOT TO DEATH

Arthur James Gardner, Jr., was shot to death by two poicemen while he was allegedly in the act of burglarizing a home. Gardner was trapped in a garage, and policemen claim he advanced on them with a raised hammer.

Gardner was observed by a neighbor allegedly breaking into the house and the neighbor called the policemen. *The Forward Times* reports that to the police Gardner was a "strange one" since he used only a hammer to allegedly attack an armed police officer.

In the Higgins murder, policemen Lyle Naumann, Worrell and Herman were searching the club because a kitchen door was found ajar. Worrell said he turned on a light in the restroom and shouted for anyone inside to come out with his hands up, but got no response.

Worrell said he saw Higgins crouched on top of the toilet through a crack in the stall door. Worrell claimed Higgins held a "metal object which appeared to be a gun and began to raise it." Worrell said he fired two shots through the door and dove to the floor. Herman said he heard the shots, rushed in and saw Worrell falling. Believing Worrell was shot, Herman fired two shots at Higgins, he said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

EAST OAKLAND FAMILY BRUTALIZED BY 20 WHITE COPS



ROBERT SPIRES and DANA DAVIS were among those beaten by 20 White Oakland cops who answered a distress call at home of Ms. Samantha Davis. Police were called to help settle an argument, but instead beat the entire family.

BPINS photo

(Oakland, Calif.) — An East Oakland mother of seven children who were viciously beaten, terrorized and insulted by 20 White Oakland policemen on October 2 told THE BLACK PANTHER last week that she plans to file suit against the Oakland Police Department.

Ms. Samantha Davis, of 2430 E. 22nd Street, has joined the growing list of Black people in Oakland who, having been brutalized by the police, have determined to take legal action against the trigger-happy Oakland police force.

What began as a family argument turned into a nightmare for Ms. Davis, her children and her friend, Robert Spires, who lives with the family. At the instruction of his mother, young James Davis, 11 years old, called the police to the family's home. "I just wanted them (police) to cool Robert down," Ms. Davis said, "but they came ready to fight."

Upon their arrival, the police rudely insisted that Sister Davis sign legal papers stating that she had asked for police assistance. Reluctantly, Sister Davis said, she signed the papers.

No sooner had she done so than swarms of police entered the family's apartment. Although Brother Spires did not resist police attempts to arrest him, the police pushed him to the floor, handcuffed him, and while two officers sat on him, six others beat him with billy clubs.

Frightened and angered, Ms. Davis demanded that the police leave and tore up the papers she had signed. Despite her pleas that they stop beating Brother Spires, the police continued their vicious attack, beating Robert until he began bleeding from his head. Carolyn Davis, 18, ran from the apartment to a next door neighbor's to call the police on the police and report that her family was being beaten by police and that they were destroying the family's home.

Meanwhile, the police began chasing 14-year-old Dana Davis "all over the house," her mother said. When at her mother's insistence, she finally came out of the bathroom in which she had locked herself, the police grabbed her, handcuffed her and dragged her out of the apartment building.

Meanwhile, a police helicopter had begun to circle the apartment building where the family lives. Said Ms. Davis, "By the time it was over, 20 White cops were at my house. I called them to stop something, not to start it."

The police subsequently threw the rest of the family out of the house. One officer pulled a gun on 12-year-old Danny; Vicky, 15, was pushed to the ground; and Demetrius, 13, was hit in the mouth with a police billy club.

Dana was thrown in the police paddy wagon with Brother Spires, who repeatedly told the police that Dana was only 14. The response from police was, "This little bitch is going to jail."

Police attempts to jail Dana with adult women inmates failed and the young sister was subsequently taken to juvenile where police continued to beat her in the neck and on the arm. She was charged with resisting arrest and battery upon a police officer.

Brother Spires suffered a head concussion as the result of his beating and has been unable to work since the incident. Ms. Davis said, "They (police) wouldn't have gone into White people's houses and disrespect their kids like that."

The family's ordeal has not ended. Sister Davis reports that she and her children are constantly followed by police and that police have stopped her children on the street, gathered a crowd and demanded that the children tell "their side" of the incident and then the police tell their side.

Last February, Brother Semillion Ester was murdered by Oakland police after his mother asked for police assistance in subduing her mentally troubled son. The Ester family recently filed a million dollar damage suit against the city of Oakland in connection with Semillion's death. On September 26 Brother Robert Tyson was brutally beaten by police after his mother, Mrs. Barthenina Tyson, asked for police help in calming her disturbed son.

Like Mrs. Ester and Mrs. Tyson, Samantha Davis has learned, at great cost to herself and her family, that the Oakland Police Department does not exist to serve the community but rather to harass, brutalize and terrorize innocent, law-abiding citizens. □

Support Bipartisan Effort To Cut Military Budget

(Washington, D.C.) - A bipartisan group of senators proposed recently that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their nuclear arsenals by 20% and stop the spread of atomic weapons to other nations, as well as called on the world's major nuclear powers to prohibit underground nuclear explosions for any purpose.

Further cuts in military spending are also necessary, as 58 cents of every federal tax dollar is allocated to the military budget (the highest in U.S. history), which is currently $112 billion.

We urge our readers to write their senators asking them to support the bipartisan effort and demand additional cuts in this sky-high program of military waste. Their address is: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20515.

POSTAL WORKERS AFFIRMATIVE ACTION COMPLAINTS IN WEST UNDERMINED

(Oakland, Calif.) - The key to why there is no equal employment opportunity enforcement in the Western Region of the U.S. Postal Service, is the usurpation of power by a White "labor relations expert" from Brother Freddie Jackson, the region's general manager of the Equal Employment Opportunity Division.

In Part 2 of our series on racism within the postal service, with emphasis on the total failure of the affirmative action procedures, the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, Oakland Local 1004, examines the deliberate "reorganization" of the Employee and Labor Relations Department in the Western Region of the Postal Service (the largest, hiring the most Blacks) as, among other things, a direct attack against the National Alliance.

Materials for this series have been prepared by the National Alliance.

PART 2



BPINS photo

Black postal workers' efforts for implementation of affirmative action in the U.S. Postal Service have been undermined since the Postal Service has failed to enforce its own guidelines.

Basically, the function of the affirmative action laws are to correct past policies of discrimination that have denied Blacks and other minorities an equal opportunity in employment. Once the affirmative action guidelines have been drawn by an agency and approved by the Civil Service Commission, anyone who falls under the guidelines can file a complaint of discrimination, if they believe they have been discriminated against because of their race, sex, color, religion, national orgin, or age.

The procedures for processing equal employment opportunity complaints in the Postal Service are quite clear and explicit. However, the Postal Service has failed and failed miserably in following and enforcing its own affirmative action guidelines.

On the national level, the Senior Assistant Postmaster General is the director of equal employment opportunity for the Postal Service, and is responsible for his regional directors, and their E E O. programs. Here in the Western Region, which is the largest and has the most Blacks, the Assistant Regional Postmaster General, who is the head of the Regional Employee and Labor Relations Department, which administers the EEO program for the region, is a person by the name of Costello. Under him is a person by the name of W. Eudey, who is the Employee Relations Division Director, and right under him is the General Manger of EEO Division, Freddie Jackson, the only Black in the group. And it is at this level that the trick comes in.

The General Manager's position is a power position. It is this position that decides what cases will be processed and when they will be processed. Two years ago, Costello brought in a character by the name of William McCabe who is a so-called labor relations 'expert' from some can company in Palo Alto, California, and placed him under the Black man.

But what has happened is that this McCabe has been given authority to usurp the power of the Black man, and now he (McCabe) is doing the job that was the Black man's, and this is the key to why there is no EEO enforcement in the Post Office. Although the Black man still has his title, it is this White man who has the decision making power.

There are two clear reasons why this reorganization in the Employee and Labor Relations Department took place: (1) To stop the high costs of processing EEO complaints (which can run upwards to $10,000); and (2) To discredit and weaken the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees (which has had to use the EEO program to protect its members since its right to represent members in adverse actions and grievances was stolen by the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act).

There is no doubt in our minds that the very people who have been charged with carrying out the affirmative action guidelines are, in fact, guilty of racial discrimination themselves.

There are other facets to the Post Office's EEO sham that must be examined also. They include the counselor's role, the tactics used by the investigators, and the "Watergate" decisions reached in some of the Civil Service Commission's hearings. We will examine these in Part 3 of this series.

TO BE CONTINUED

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

October 23, 1779

The Continental Congress on October 23, 1779, approved a resolution banning Blacks from the Revolutionary Army.

October 24, 1923

On October 24, 1923, the Department of Labor estimated that almost 500,000 Black people had left the South during the previous 12 months.

October 19, 1943

The Theater Guild presentation of *Othello* opened at the Shubert Theater in New York City with Paul Robeson in the title role, on October 19, 1943. The production ran for 296 performances and set a record for Shakespearean drama on Broadway.

October 23, 1947

On October 23, 1947, an NAACP petition on racial injustices in America, "An Appeal To The World," was formally presented to the United Nations at Lake Success.

October 22, 1963

Some 225,000 students boycotted the Chicago public schools in a Freedom Day protest against de facto segregation on October 22, 1963.

October 25, 1972

On October 25, 1972, Cook County Court Judge Philip R. Romiti acquitted State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and 13 co-defendants—members of the Chicago police—of conspiring to obstruct justice in the murders of Illinois state Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in the infamous December, 1969, predawn attack.

2 BLACK WOMEN FALSELY CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WHITE BUSINESSMAN

Georgia Insurance Man Known For Sexual Attacks On Black Women

(Atlanta, Ga.) — Two young Black women here may face the death penalty as the result of trumped-up charges involving the shooting death last June of a White businessman known in the community for his sexual attacks on Black women.

Dessie X. Woods, 30, and Cheryl S. Todd, 23, both of Atlanta, have been falsely charged by Wheeler County authorities with armed robbery and murder in the June 17, 1975, death of Ronnie Horne, a White insurance salesman from Rentz, Georgia. A fact sheet sent to THE BLACK PANTHER by the Woods-Todd Defense Committee states that similar to JoAnne Little, the two sisters were acting in self-defense against Horne who kidnapped them and then made "ugly sexual threats" against them.

The ordeal of Sisters Woods and Todd began on June 14 when they went to Georgia State Prison in Reidsville, Georgia, to visit Cheryl's brother. He had written his sister that he had been injured and was not receiving proper medical attention and that he wanted Cheryl to do what she could in the matter. Prior to this trip, the two women had hitch-hiked to Reidsville because of the poor bus service to the town and did so on this occasion.

Cheryl's doctor had advised her against making the trip due to her low blood pressure. On the way to Reidsville, Cheryl became extremely ill and upon the arrival of the two women on the prison's grounds, Cheryl fainted.

The state highway patrol is located directly across from the prison grounds, and noticing the sisters, the highway patrolmen began to rudely question Dessie about Cheryl and why she was on the ground (where she had fainted). Then, for no reason, the highway patrolmen beat Cheryl and Dessie and falsely arrested them on charges of public drunkenness.

A breathalizer test for drunkenness was never administered to Cheryl and Dessie. They were held for three days without proper food, and Dessie was denied medical attention although blood was streaming down her face from a head wound suffered in the beating.

After receiving $50 from Dessie's family in order to make a bail, the two women set out for the return trip to Atlanta. Hitchhiking again, they were subsequently picked up by Horne, who had a citizens' band radio in his car as well as an unregistered gun. Horne, clearly up to no good, radioed his business



BPINS photo

JoANNE LITTLE

partner, Royce Yawn, that he (Horne) had two Black women in his car and that he wanted Yawn to meet him at a nearby Country Kitchen restaurant. There the two men argued over Yawn's insistence that Cheryl ride with him, but both women left with Horne.

In the events that followed, Horne threatened the two women with arrest when they tried to escape his clutches. When he subsequently stopped the car, Cheryl jumped out, Horne reached for his gun, a scuffle occurred, and two shots were fired — killing Horne.

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Food Stamp Regulations Threat To Millions

New food stamp regulations proposed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) would substantially reduce and in many cases eliminate food stamp benefits for millions of Americans. Last week THE BLACK PANTHER featured an article describing the similar ramifications of the Buckley-Michel Bill now before the U.S. Senate.

The proposed USDA regulations can be stopped since they cannot be adopted until the USDA has solicited and accepted comments from interested parties. They are the result of a court decision against the USDA in which it was ordered to make sure that food stamp allotments provide an adequate diet for the recipient.

To help prevent these regulations from being adopted, write:

Jack Nichols, Acting Director - Food Stamp Division
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Also write your Congressperson.

For information and help in preparing your comments or letters, contact:

Kay Kosow or Jeff Kirsch
Food Research and Action Center
25 West 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036
(212) 354-7866



Police brutalize defenseless Black man.

N.Y. Cop Indicted For Beating Puerto Rican To Death

(New York, N.Y.) — A Bronx policeman was charged with murder here last week for beating *to death* a 26-year-old Puerto Rican man. Three other officers were charged with assault as the result of the beating of another man whose jaw was fractured during the same incident, which occurred in June of this year.

According to *The New York Times*, the policeman, Thomas Ryan, beat and kicked Israel Rodriguez in four different locations, including the 44th Precinct police station where Ryan is assigned. Luis Santiago, 22, was beaten so badly that his jaw was fractured, with the bone being exposed through the flesh.

On June 13, Ryan and other officers answered an alleged burglary call and Santiago and two others, including a 15-year-old youth, were arrested on weapons charges.

Ryan was then led to the home of Rodriguez and pounded on the door demanding entrance. According to police Rodriguez fired a shot at Ryan with a .32 revolver. Then Ryan, along with other officers, forced their way into the apartment and Rodriguez surrendered, with his hands up.

Rodriguez was handcuffed and beaten and had his head rammed into the sink and stove. Santiago was taken to the roof of the building where officers first threatened to throw him off the roof and then viciously beat him, fracturing his jaw. Santiago was beaten with night sticks in a patrol car on the way to the police station and was hit with a chain after he arrived at the station.

Ryan took Rodriguez to the precinct ten minutes later, arriving at 11:40 p.m., and proceeded to beat Rodriguez for an hour. Later both Rodriguez and Santiago were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Rodriguez died at 4:30 a.m.

In spite of the evidence against Ryan and the three other officers charged with the assault — Patrick Halligan, Dennis Greene, and Joseph Chinea — a perjury charge of their commanding officer was what led to their indictments. Sgt. Richard Riccio was charged with perjury on September 9, while testifying before a grand jury investigating the incident.

If convicted, Ryan faces a sentence of 25 years to life, while the others face maximum sentences of up to 15 years imprisonment. Typically, Ryan was released on $7,500 bail while the officers charged with assault were released on their own recognizance.

Mrs. Israel Rodriguez, who gave birth to a girl a week after the incident, has filed a $3 million damage suit against the city and the officers involved in the death of her husband.□

ATTICA BROTHER PLEADS "GUILTY", BUT MAINTAINS HIS INNOCENCE

(Buffalo, N.Y.) - Eric "Jomo" Thompson pleaded guilty last week to one count of coercion in the ongoing 1971 Attica rebellion trial here, as the prosecution in return dropped charges of murder, kidnap, and unlawful imprisonment. Despite his guilty plea, Jom insisted on his innocence of any wrongdoing during the uprising.

In pleading guilty to the charge, Jomo told the court that he was innocent of any crime, but that he was pleading guilty to avoid the possibility of a life sentence if he were convicted.

Jomo stated, "I understand what I am doing. I am voluntarily consenting to be sentenced by you. I want to avoid the consequences of being found guilty of any or all of the charges. I want to avoid the lengthy period of time these trials will take. I have not given any statements about anyone, nor have I consented to testify in any case. I want to waive a trial, discontinue the hearing on my motion, and although I deny my guilt, I voluntarily, knowingly, and understandingly consent to the imposition of sentence."

When the prosecution realized that Jomo intended to deny his participation in any crime, it attempted to force him to withdraw his plea. However, the judge accepted the plea over the strenuous objection of the prosecutors, Francis Cryan and Charles Bradley. The judge then set November 6 as the date for sentencing.



New York state troopers and correctional officers committed sadistic acts of brutality against Attica inmates. They are desperately trying to cover up their crimes.

Last week, THE BLACK PANTHER reported that the state of New York was fearful that crimes committed by correction officers and state troopers would be exposed and possibly prosecuted if the trial of Brother Jomo were to go ahead. Jomo had documented proof of the inhuman brutality committed by troopers during the aftermath of the rebellion.

Jomo further stated: "I have told about the massacre by the state at Attica (which I witnessed and which nearly killed me) in every forum availabe to me. I feel we have proven that there was selective persecution of inmates. And I have proven my innocence of the charge against me on every level I consider necessary ... And I honestly don't think I'll be lucky enough to go before three juries that would acquit me. I am not taking any chances like that."□

2,500 RALLY FOR BLACK EDUCATION DEMANDS

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

which was perhaps unprecedented in this attempt.

Two days of serious discussions and workshops were scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, October 18 and 19, with a series of resolutions and proposals slated to be released following the Sunday agenda.

In his speech at Sproul Plaza, Brother Edwards passionately presented a broad overview of the history of Black people's struggle to attain post-secondary education, emphasizing the need for a united effort to halt the erosion of the gains made during the late 1960s.

Citing indisputable statistical evidence, Brother Edwards, well-known as the vocal, intelligent organizer of the 1968 Olympics Black boycott movement, called for "a fundamental redefinition and restructuring" of American society, a society he said, that is "wavering on the brink of economic collapse and political bankruptcy."

The Edwards Stadium rally, which immediately followed, was certainly highlighted by the speech from David Du Bois. The Black Panther Party official spokesperson gave a stirring speech, interrupted several times with applause, as he clearly tied together the organized racist attempt to deny the Black community both jobs and education with an imperialist policy of exploitation on the African continent.

CONSPIRACY

"The conspiracy against education in the U.S. has as its primary objective in today's world to prepare the majority population in this country for aggressive war, in the name of the fight against communism, against the people of Africa, the people of the Third World," Brother Du Bois said.

Reminding the crowd of the Party's slogan, "Educate to Liberate," Brother Du Bois pulled no punches in his reminder that "our struggle is a struggle for survival," and "that all of us here have to unite and wage this struggle with resolution, with determination, with the conviction that we are on the winning side."

MCeed by Rashad Ali of the Student Coalition Against Racism, other speakers at the Edwards Stadium rally included: Michael Dunn, president of the East Oakland Clergy, who reminded the campus audience of their allegiance to the community; Ron Landberg of the White Panther Party; Jerry Jung of the Asian Law Collective; Omari Musa, Socialist Workers Party candidate for state senate; Mark Allen of the San Quentin 6 Defense Committee; Kathy Dowgreen of the UCLA Coalition Against Racism; Michael Lerner, a popular radical therapist and activist, representing the Education Liberation Front; a representative from the Chicano student community; and Alphonso Smith of the Associated Black Faculty and Staff.□

OUR HEALTH

Arthritis

An estimated 20 million Americans suffer from some form of arthritis or rheumatism—terms popularly used for about 100 ailments characterized by pain in the joints and muscles. Nearly $400 million is spent each year by arthritis sufferers on fake arthritis treatments or "cures."

The most common forms of arthritis are osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Osteoarthritis is described as a "wear-and-tear" disease in which the large weight-bearing joints (such as the hips and knees) are most often involved. Rheumatoid arthritis is one of a group of diseases that affect the connective tissues of the body and tends to be a recurring process during which swelling and, in some cases, eventual deformities occur in many joints of the body—especially in the hands.

Neither osteoarthritis nor rheumatoid arthritis is now curable, although medical treatment can usually relieve symptoms, may prevent or postpone disability and often can modify disability already caused by the disease.

No matter how well they are disguised, most nonprescription drugs promoted for treatment of arthritis contain aspirin or some other nonprescription pain-relieving drug. Anacin, a popular nonprescription drug recommended for arthritis sufferers, contains aspirin and caffeine.

Arthritis Strength Bufferin and Bayer Timed-Release Aspirin are also widely used for treatment of arthritis. All of these drugs may bring some relief to the user, but it is expensive relief. Plain aspirin costs a lot less.

Liniments, ointments and body rubs such as Ben-Gay are also heavily promoted for relief of arthritic aches and pains. Many of these ointments contain methyl salicylate—oil of wintergreen—and menthol.

Doctors, however, warn against the indiscriminant use of pain relieving ointments with high methyl salicylate content. Researchers have found that absorption of methyl salicylate can occur through the skin and can result in poisoning of the entire body. Doctors strongly discourage the use of methyl salicylate for children.



JOHN SOTO, murdered by Chicago police on October 5, 1969.

SOTO BROTHERS MURDER

Bittersweet "Victory" For Sadie Soto Following 1969 Slayings

(Chicago, Ill.) - *"I felt horrible, but I had no money, and my lawyer told me we couldn't get anymore. . .*

"It wasn't anything. There's none of the money left. I had to take care of my children. . ."

With tears in her eyes, Mrs. Sadie Soto recently talked with a sympathetic reporter from the *Sun-Times* concerning the tragic 1969 Chicago police murder of two of her sons, John, 16, and Michael, 20, within five days of each other in October, 1969, and her bitter victory over the city of Chicago in the lawsuit which followed.

On October 5, 1969, John Soto was walking down a street on the Westside of Chicago when he was stopped by the police a few blocks from his home.

Patrolman Thomas Nolan later testified that the 16-year-old youth lunged for his gun, causing the revolver to discharge and fatally wounding Brother Soto. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 19, 1969.) Although no explanation was ever given for the cop's gun having been drawn, a coroner's jury ruled the death justifiable homocide.

Five days later, On October 10, Army Sgt. Michael Soto, home on leave to attend his brother's funeral, was shot and killed by Chicago patrol officer Robert Rahn as he returned from the Mt. Carmel cemetery gravesite.

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CHICAGO LAWSUIT CHARGES "CONSPIRACY" TO FORCE POOR PEOPLE OUT OF UPTOWN

Daley, City Officials Sued Over Construction Of High Rise Complex

(Chicago, Ill.) - A community group representing Uptown residents here filed a federal class action suit on October 8 charging Mayor Richard Daley and other city officials of conspiring with private land developers to force minority, low-income residents out of the community by constructing a high-income high-rise.

Plans to build the high-rise in an area near Montrose Avenue and Broadway is part of a "calculated plan to destroy the low-income neighborhood," said a spokesman for the 46th Ward Community Service Center, an Uptown community group.

Plaintiffs in the class action suit are nine present or former Uptown residents — including four Blacks, two Native Americans and one Puerto Rican — who have lost or fear they will lose their homes because of the practice of uprooting low-income communities to satisfy the demand for luxury and high-income housing.

Along with Daley, defendants in the suit include: Louis Hill, director of Chicago's Department of Development and Planning; Harry L. Manley, city zoning administrator; Joseph Fitzgerald, commissioner of the Department of Buildings; and William P. Thompson, Daley's former son-in-law who is a building owner and developer of the projected Pensacola Place high-rise at Montrose and Broadway.

The suit seeks to prevent the construction of Pensacola Place and to prevent the eviction of the mostly Black tenants at a nearby apartment building at 4233 N. Broadway.

The suit also charges that the plaintiffs' Constitutional rights have been violated by the con-



SLIM COLEMAN of the Chicago Intercommunal Survival Committee announcing the filing of a federal class action suit against Mayor Daley and city officials.

spiracy of developers and city officials and that Pensacola Place violates federal and city guidelines which state that "al planned developments should be consistent with the nature and needs of the community and be in line with past government policies."

Uptown is a designated Mode Cities area, and the suit charges that its development should be consistent with the current integrated and mixed-income character of the area.

Slim Coleman, coordinator of the Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC), the progressive Uptown group whose programs are patterned ter the Survival Programs of the Black Panther Pary, told a press conference held at 4233 N. Broadway before the formal filing of the suit that the suit is intended to force Thompson to negotiate with residents to secure low-income housing in the area.

Explaining the nature of the conspiracy between land developers and city officials to enforce segregated housing in Chicago, the suit notes:

"As part of this conspiracy, the City has redeveloped or approved new housing developments in target areas where there already existed low cost housing occupied by minority group persons. The City has historically destroyed or

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Chicago Liquor Wholesalers To Be Boycotted

(Chicago, Ill.) - A boycott and demonstrations have been initiated against Chicago area liquor companies which practice discriminatory hiring practices against Blacks and refuse to invest funds in the Black community.

According to a report in the *Chicago Defender*, the Rev. C.H. Turner, chairman of the Dr. Martin Luther King Movement, said the boycott and demonstrations were scheduled to begin October 13.

INITIAL ACTIONS

Rev. Turner also specified that these initial actions will be aimed at liquor wholesalers. Meanwhile, he said, a head count of Blacks employed by liquor companies will be taken.

A spokesman for Morand Bros. Beverages, one of the wholesale liquor companies accused of practicing discrimination, denied the charges and insists that the company has many Black warehousemen, truck drivers, salesmen and district managers.

He said his company employs 250 people, but he doesn't know how many are Black, adding, "But there's got to be a lot of Blacks."

He claimed however, that the company has "four or five" Black district managers and 20 to 25 of the 130 salesmen are Black, although only two of the 15 female office workers are Black.

Asked about the contention that Black consumers represent the company's margin of profit, the spokesman wouldn't confirm or deny it, declaring, "We serve 7,200 retailers in a 10-county area."

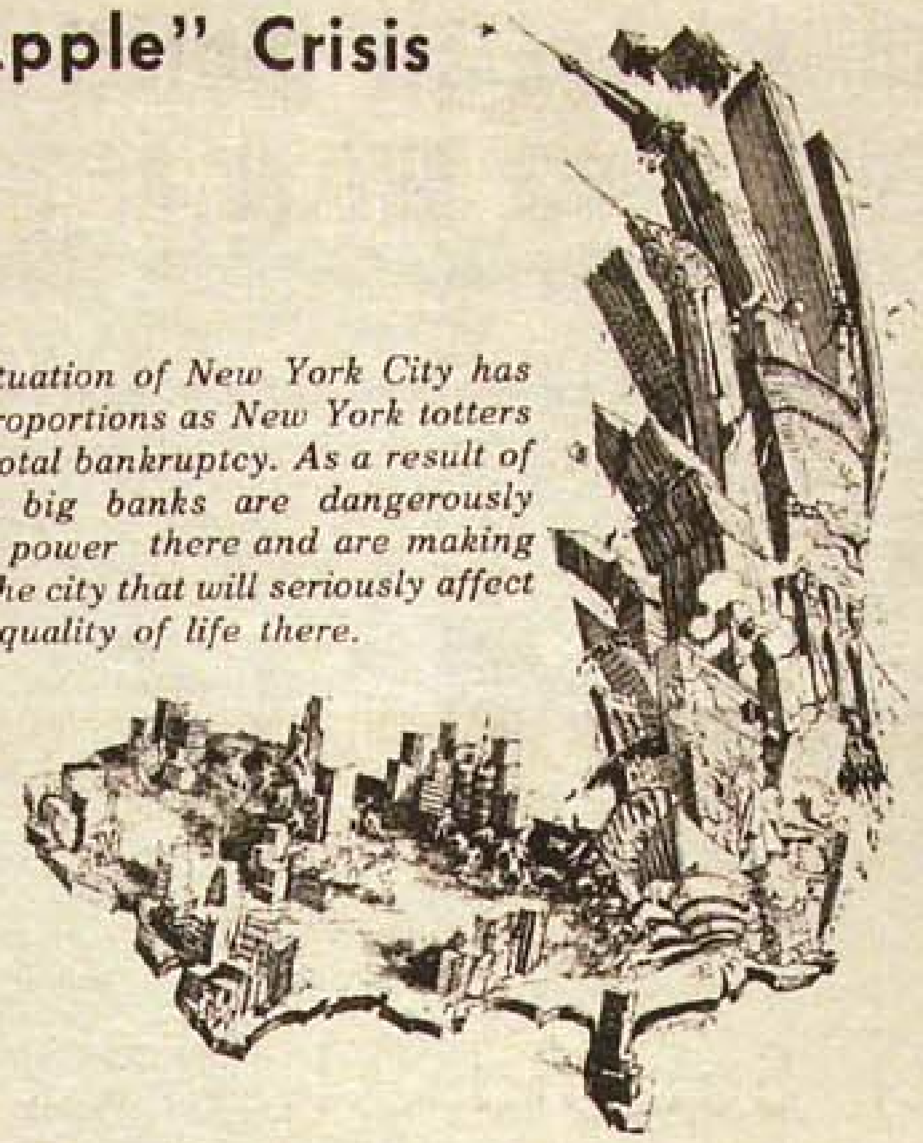
Asserting that Black consumers represent the liquor industry's margin of profit, Rev. Turner said the goal of the direct action campaign is threefold: (1) to get more Blacks employed and upgraded in the liquor industry; (2) Black representation on company boards; and (3) to persuade the companies to open accounts in Black banks and invest in community renewal projects.

CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

Rev. Turner said the campaign strategy is to put pressure on the wholesale middlemen, who, he reasons, will in turn pressure distillers and retailers.

Other companies that will be singled out by the campaign include Judge and Dolph, Ltd., Seagram and Hiram Walker.☐

Banks At Core Of "Big Apple" Crisis



The financial situation of New York City has reached crisis proportions as New York totters on the brink of total bankruptcy. As a result of this crisis, the big banks are dangerously increasing their power there and are making demands upon the city that will seriously affect the quality of life there.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

began refusing to buy these bonds and notes, claiming they weren't sure the city would be able to pay them back.

"The marketplace is closing in on you," one financier told Mayor Beame last December. In the following months Beame found more and more doors closing on the city's attempts to borrow money.

Twice since then, in June and September, New York has come close to defaulting. In both cases, the state legislature rescued the city by creating a new board—the Municipal Assistance Corporation (Big MAC) in June, the EFCB in September—to trim the city's budget and borrow money to cover its deficits.

By summer, the crisis was affecting daily life. On July 1, Beame laid off 40,000 of the city's 336,000 workers. In response, hundreds of laid-off police blocked off traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, and sanitation men went on a wildcat strike that left the city buried in garbage.

The legislature then passed a tax increase that allowed most of the city employees to be rehired, but at least 10,000 remained out of work. Later cutbacks included a wage freeze for all municipal workers, an increase in the subway fare, and drastic cuts in the City University budget. Further cutbacks have been demanded by the banks—and promised by the EFCB.

BANK OPPONENTS

Opposing the banks are municipal workers, welfare recipients, City University students, and others who stand to suffer from the cuts. Almost all poor and working New Yorkers depend on some part of the budget the banks would like to slash.

The Democratic politicians who officially govern the city are caught in the middle. While accepting the banks right to insure that they make money on their loans, the politicians must also respond to pressures from below. The banks have tried to relieve this pressure by scaring the city as a whole. At the same time, the banks have pushed for a transfer of authority over the budget to the more remote state government and to businessmen.

Though the June crisis failed to cow the unions and Democratic officials, the September scare was more effective. For one thing, it came much closer to bankruptcy. On September 5, the city had so much trouble borrowing money that it was only hours away from seeing $100 million in payroll and welfare checks bounce as high as the Empire State Building.

SEPTEMBER CRISIS

After the September crisis, most unions were willing to cooperate with the city government in saving money. Only the teachers remained in opposition. A September statement by City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, one of the most liberal politicians reflected the new mood: "I don't see any difference between a hardnosed reactionary and myself on how you work the City of New York now."

A complex series of underlying causes led to the New York City budget crisis. These causes include:

(1). *The long-run crisis in local government financing.* State and local government spending (excluding federal aid) has grown from 7.4 per cent of gross national product in 1954 to 11.6 per cent last year. The costs of schools, welfare, mass transit, health care, public housing, fire, police, and sanitation have grown faster than the taxes which pay for them. State and local government debts now total more than twice as much as 10 years ago.

(2.) *The flight of industry.* Twenty years ago, New York still thrived as a light manufacturing center. But the growth of suburbs and automobiles allowed companies to run away from the strong unions and crowded plants of the inner city; the people who can afford it have followed the jobs. The remaining, increasingly poor city dwellers need more services, while the tax base erodes. New York City spending has grown three times as fast as taxes for more than a decade. The recession has made this crunch even worse.

(3). *High interest rates.* Recent federal anti-inflation policies have kept interest rates high. One-sixth of the city's budget, or $1.8 billion this year, now goes for paying interest and principal on past debts, every one per cent in interest costs $140 million, or a year's salary for 14,000 new teachers.

(4). *Special problems of New York.* The city pays for 19 municipal hospitals, for universities, and for welfare, all programs that are partly or entirely state-financed in most cities. New York spends no more per capita on police and fire protection, for instance, than other big cities. But it must run an unusually large range of other services.

TAXABLE WEALTH

Corporate office buildings bring a lot of taxable wealth to the city, but they also bring an astonishing ability to get tax reductions. The 110-story World Trade Center, owned by the Port Authority, is tax-exempt. Morgan Guaranty Trust, one of the top three banks involved in arranging the city's loans, got a $250,000 tax reduction on its Wall Street building in 1974. The Stock Exchange got a $200,000 reduction the same year.

For all these reasons, New York has to borrow a lot of money. But it's the actions of the banks that make this a crisis. When Morgan, Chase-Manhattan, and First National City report the lack of "investor confidence" in city bonds, they are in large part talking about themselves and their clients.

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Chicago Requests Withheld Funds

(Chicago, Ill.) - The city of Chicago has filed a motion asking U.S. District Court Judge Prentice H. Marshall to lift the freeze on Chicago's portion of the federal revenue sharing funds that were withheld because of discriminatory practices within the police department. The motion asks that the December 18, 1974, injunction be dissolved because the city is preparing the 1976 budget and requires "detailed estimates of expected revenue for next year."

Hayden: Abolish C.I.A.

(Santa Monica, Calif.) - Tom Hayden, a candidate for the U.S. Senate, recently called for the abolition of the CIA. Hayden said Congress should "replace the CIA with a new agency whose founding statute, annual budget, personnel functions and methods of operation were strictly limited to intelligence gathering."

Minority Advisors For Census

(Washington, D.C.) - The United States Bureau of the Census, as part of its planning to avoid undercounting some minorities in the 1980 census as it did in 1970, has formed minority and advisory committees to help improve the bureau's procedures.

Whites Accepting Integration?

(Princeton, N.J.) - The latest Gallup Poll shows a growing acceptance by White parents, both in the North and South, of sending their children to a school where as many as half of the students are Black. According to the latest poll only 38% of Southern White parents expressed objection to sending their children to an integrated school, as compared to 78% in 1963. Among White parents outside the South, 24% would object as compared to 33% in 1963.



The sparse environment of a prison cell.

Way Cleared For Second Joliet Prison Bias Trial

(Washington, D.C.) - The Supreme Court recently cleared the way for a second trial to determine if Illinois prison officials have discriminated against Black inmates at Joliet.

The way was opened when the justices refused to hear the state's appeal of a ruling by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that it is up to prison officials to prove they have not discriminated once inmates have shown they are housed in separate cells according to race.

Separate lawsuits were brought in 1966 and 1969 by Joliet inmates Charles Thomas and Luther W. Miller charging that Blacks were discriminated against in prison housing, job preferences and disciplinary actions.

The District Court ruled that the inmates failed to prove discrimination or denial of their Constitutional right to due process of law.

The Appeals Court ordered a new trial on the grounds that once inmates proved prisoners were in fact frequently living only with others of the same race, it is up to prison administrators to prove there was an affirmative effort to end past segregation.

The Appeals Court also said the District Court should reconsider whether certain procedural rights should have been applied to protect inmates from arbitrary disciplinary actions.

Illinois first appealed to the Supreme Court in 1974, contending that the procedural protections went too far. The case was sent back to the Appeals Court after the justices laid down less stringent rights for inmates in a California case.

The Appeals Court modified its disciplinary standards somewhat to conform with the Supreme Court ruling, but kept intact its decision that prison officials must prove they have not discriminated once separation of the races is demonstrated.☐

INDIANA STATE PRISON SUED OVER INMATE RIGHTS

23 Prisoners Protest Illegal Solitary Confinement

(South Bend, Ind.) — A federal court suit filed by a Gary civil rights group here recently charges that 23 prisoners in the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City were locked in solitary confinement last August after they complained to state officials about prison conditions.

According to a report in the *Chicago Tribune*, the suit was filed in federal District Court a little over a month ago as a class action against prison officials, including Warden Leo D. Jenkins, and officials of the Indiana Department of Corrections.

The suit says the prisoners were not told why they were placed in solitary confinement and were not given a hearing to answer any charges brought against them.

It also contends that some of the 23 inmates were told last August that their prison records would show they were making unsatisfactory progress toward rehabilitation. This could harm their chances for parole.

Only one inmate, Richard G. Sergeant, 32, is listed by name as a plaintiff. The suit was filed by attorneys for Project Justice and Equality, a Gary organization.

The suit charges that the prisoners had been active for more than a year in petitioning prison and state officials for improved medical facilities, educational opportunities, recreational facilities and food services.

It says the guards told Sergeant he was being placed in solitary confinement because prison officials were angered over letters he had written to state officials outside the prison.



Prison cell block.

The suit also says prison officials confiscated some of Sergeant's personal property, including books and other materials from correspondence schools, files on prison problems, and leather working supplies.

Sergeant was transferred last August from the prison in Michigan City to the Indiana State Reformatory in Pendleton, an institution that has fewer educational and rehabilitative facilities, according to a spokesman for Project Justice and Equality.

The suit asks the court to order prison officials to allow inmates to exercise their free speech in stating complaints and grievances. It also asks the court to order that prisoners not be placed in solitary confinement without being informed of charges against them and without some kind of hearing on the charges.☐

Bittersweet "Victory" For Sadie Soto Following Slayings

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

As news of the shooting death of Michael Soto filtered through the close-knit neighborhood, an angry crowd gathered at Lake and Hayne Street. Shots were fired

Chicago police scattered under the Lake Street "L" tracks, dodging the bullets from the outraged crowd and from the tenants of the 12-story Henry Horner Housing Projects building on the corner. When the shooting ended, 10 police lay wounded, along with a young, innocent 12-year-old sister who lived in the projects.

The death of Michael Soto was also ruled to be justifiable homocide.

Almost five years later, on April 25, 1974, the city of Chicago, quietly and without fanfare, agreed to pay Mrs. Sadie Soto $50,000 in damages for the wrongful death of her two sons. The out-of-court settelement — $5,000 for the shooting of Michael and $45,000 for the death of John — resolved $2.2 million in lawsuits Mrs. Soto had filed against the city.

After all the court fees and costs were paid, the Soto family received slightly less than $25,000.

BITTER

Mrs. Soto, who is now living in Port Huron, Michigan — where she moved shortly after the shootings — with her daughter, Angela, 15, and another son, Frank, 17, is understandably bitter about the whole ugly incident.

Concerning the settlement, Mrs. Soto speaks very little, quietly explaining the children's needs, her fatigue and the great expense — $45 — in bus fare traveling back and forth between Chicago and Port Huron.

"My lawyer (J. Dillion Huey) told me 'you'd better be there or they would throw the case out.' "

When she first heard of the meager settlement, Mrs. Soto began to protest, saying that she expected at least $200,000 to $300,000. "But he (the lawyer) told me 'Oh, my goodness, we can't get anything like that.' "

Yet, the city obviously wanted a quiet settlement to the case, in spite of the "justifiable homicide" rulings.

Counsel for the city, attorney Timothy O'Hara, provided one blunt explanation: ". . . You can never predict what a jury will do. They might decide to make this woman rich."

Another explanation is that the city is believed to have destroyed or "lost" the gun the police said they took from Michael Soto, thus throwing the "justifiability" of the shooting into doubt.

Robert Soto, a brother of the victims who presently lives apart from the rest of his family, makes this sad comment:

"One of my brothers has not been right since then. He's on drugs, and he's not been straight ever since then. My sister ain't been the same, and neither has my mother."

ON THE BLOCK

What Do You Think About The Danger That 10 Million Families Will Be Cut Off Food Stamps?

See box, page 5.

ASKED AT LUCKY'S SUPERMARKET IN FOOTHILL SQUARE.

Osa Riley
315 Coswell Ave.
Housewife



I think it's a shame. Why did they start it in the first place if they gonna cut off the families that really need it? The way it is today, food prices are high, and we just can't afford to pay the high prices for food and eat like we're supposed to eat, you know, and have all the nourishment we're supposed to have.

I think it's bad. I think that people could really use that aid and if they cut them off, it's really going to put a lot of people in a bad way.



Don Johnson
Oakland
Electronics
Supervisor

Barbara Sheldon
75 Sequoia View Dr.
Insurance Examiner



I don't like it. It's unfair. But we live in a system where you can't do that much about it because it's controlled by the political government.

I think it's wrong. I think everybody should be allowed to have food stamps because food prices are so exorbitant. I think they should do it for everybody.



Caroline Parker
8141 Idlewood St.
Teacher

Ronda Hill
472 Almanza Dr.
Housewife



I think it's terrible. People are starving and it's hard to live. The way prices are, they're high, and everybody needs help.

I think it's terrible because they're bringing all these Vietnamese here and these people here are hungry. Our people right here in the United States, they're going to let them starve.



Mrs. Kelley
2227 Maywood Ave.
Sales Clerk

Elisa Blackshire
10332 Byron
Student -
Castlemont H.S.



They shouldn't do that. If people are poor, they're just poor and they shouldn't be able to take them off food stamps.

BPINS photos

Chicago Lawsuit Charges "Conspiracy"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

sanctioned the destruction or termination of low cost housing in the target areas and allowed it to be replaced by housing which rented at prices available primarily to affluent citizens who had not previously lived in the area where the destroyed or terminated low cost housing was located; and inadequate provision was made in the new housing for low cost rental units ...

"Many minority group persons have been victims of this expulsive process two, three and more times in the last twenty years," the suit said.

A press release issued by the 46th Ward Center said: "There is no way to describe the human misery these racist and greed-heavy policies have caused the people of the poor communities. The have made us urban migrants."□

MARION PRISON

INMATES EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH N.C. WOMEN INMATES

(Marion, Ill.) - In an expression of solidarity with the women incarcerated at the Women's Prison in Raleigh, North Carolina, inmates here at the State Penitentiary attempted to include "An Open Letter" in their newsletter *Black Pride*, in praise of the sisters' actions protesting against inhuman prison conditions in June of this year.

Prison officials here censored the Open Letter, refusing to permit its publication in *Black Pride*. In protest, the Brothers have sent the Open Letter to THE BLACK PANTHER, with the request that we print it. The Open Letter follows:



Inmates suffering from the repression of the U.S. prison system are forming links of unity from prison to prison.

"As we look at the nation and our conditional existence within it, we must say in all truth that it is a SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS. . .

"Sis. JoAnne Little has been freed (temporarily), the masses have shown a minute fraction of their strength. The state of North Carolina was exposed to the nation, emulating the essence of the new police-state, manifesting racism, repression, rape and countless other acts of brutality and injustice for you and me to see and learn from. But have you?

"Within that same state, before and after the trial of Sis. Little, something else happened to remind you — it exists today to remind you. The last edition of *Black Pride* published a report on the peaceful demonstration organized by women in the Women's Prison in Raleigh, N.C. We have great cause to wonder if it served any purpose. . . An update on the conditions of some of the women as communicated by Sis. Dalila, one of many who were transferred to the Men's Correctional Institution in Morganton, N.C., reveals the barbaric nature of the oppressor as well as your conscious and unconscious role in helping to perpeturate the inhumane conditions under which they are forced to exists.

"Sis. Dalila said: 'At least 25 women were injured . . . Pat Nund was pregnant, but she was beaten very badly; Susan Dark wears a brace for her back and is in continuous pain; Bessie Bowler still bleeds internally from the stomping she was given in the stomach; Ruth Barry had her ribs cracked; Shirley Herlth had hers crushed and she also wears a brace, and like the rest although in pain are given medication when the oppressor thinks it is necessary, no matter what the outside hospital doctors say. . .

"But let's not stop, for it doesn't end; a murder was also committed. Sis. Mickie Moore lost her baby after the beating she was given. . . We wonder if Sis. Moore, because of her color (White) has been given a good lesson for: (1) Demanding that she and her sisters be treated like human beings; and (2) for breaking the rule of racist amerika. That of realizing the necessity: UNITY, and uniting with Blacks and other Third World People to WIN.

"But this is the tip of the iceberg — and still you refuse to help. Oh yeah! and brothers in N.C., we especially mean you; be you inside or outside prison walls in minimum security, for just as the distance is great, the manifestations of fear and ignorance run deep.

"The sisters have little or no faith in you, but then why should they? They are waiting for you to manifest the New Man that is potentially within you.

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U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE

Racism Blamed In Haitian's Suicide Attempt

(Immokalee, Fla.) — The recent suicide attempt in the local jail here by a Haitian refugee, fearing death by the fascist Duvalier regime if returned to Haiti and despondent over his more than four months of brutal detention in the jail, underscores the plight of Haitian refugees in the U.S

The *Pittsburgh Courier* reports that William Isidor, one of 81 Black Haitians in the Immokalee jail, slashed his throat on September 7. Isidor and his fellow Haitians — following an 800-mile hazardous ocean voyage in small sailboats — were denied asylum in the U.S. based on 20-minute "interviews" by a U.S. immigration officer. The refugees were not allowed to have an attorney nor given an opportunity to present witnesses or evidence.

Father Antoine Adrian, of the Haitian Fathers, went to Immokalee after Isidor's suicide attempt and found the Haitians living in conditions unimaginable for human beings.

The 81 refugees, Father Adrian said, are packed into two rooms, each about 35 by 45 feet in area, and are only permitted in the prison yard for 30 mintes every two weeks. The racist Immigration Service has set bond for the Haitians at $1,000 each although all are penniless.

Jail authorities receive $6.50 per person from the Immigration Service for the daily upkeep of the Haitians, yet are only spending $1.50, according to the *Miami Herald*. When a representative of the Haitian Refugee Center protested to the Miami Immigration Service official in charge of deportation, James Banks, Banks threatened to send the Haitians "far, far away" if they were not satisfied with Immokalee.

A joint statement issued by Father Adrian and Dr. Paul Lehmann, chairman of the

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BPINS photo

American Nazis in Oakland — an extreme outgrowth of American racism.

Demand Illinois Bell Disconnect Nazi "Hate-Line"

(Chicago, Ill.) — Representatives of the Committee Against Racism (CAR) threatened to sue the Illinois Bell Telephone Company unless it disconnects the American Nazi Party's "hate-line" number, the *Chicago Defender* reports.

However, Bell officials said they will not cancel the daily, recorded, anti-Black message since "there is not proof it is inciting a riot."

Mrs. Joan Raisner, a CAR member, termed a meeting between Bell officials and the organization recently "not very satisfactory."

"It is clear there is a relationship between the Nazi's recorded messages and violence against Blacks in West Englewood and Marquette Park," she argued. In some cases, the number (776-1020) and several swastikas were painted on vandalized homes."

Mrs. Raisner said something more important than the basic right of free speech is involved.

"In one of their messages," she charged, "there was a cash bounty offered to anyone who could prove he had killed a Black. That's going to far."

CAR, an interracial, activist group, has recently been trying to mobilize anti-Nazi support in the Marquette Park area.

Illinois Bell was ordered by the federal court three years ago to let the Nazis use recorded messages, but CAR leaders believe the situation is different now when actual acts of violence are occurring within blocks of the Nazi headquarters. A near-riot developed Labor Day following a Nazi rally, and another rally is planned.

In a recent message, Nazi leader Frank Collin described Blacks as "stone-age savages."□

...And Bid Him Sing

BY DAVID GRAHAM DuBOIS

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



The entrance to the Musky, one of the celebrated bazaars of Cairo.

*Suliman Ibn Rashid, a self-exiled Black American poet living in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1967 Middle East War, is the central character in . . .*And Bid Him Sing, *the first novel of BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois. In Part 2 of this penetrating work — described by the* Berkeley Barb *as "a powerful consciousness raiser" on "the oppression of the Black man in the late sixties" — we learn more about the embittered Suliman, who, with other Black Americans, has fled to Cairo to escape the degradation of U.S. racism, only to find that there is no escape.*

PART 2

Suliman was just about to open his eyes, or at least that's what he told himself in the split second between the knock and his consciousness of it, when the light but urgent rap came again. He knew it would be Sayyid, and his frightened loneliness rushed out of him in a great torrent of good feeling, comparable to that resulting from a good shit. As he pushed himself across the bed, he called out: "*Aiwa, aiwa, edfuddle* (Yes, yes, come in)."

Sayyid pushed open the door and timidly entered the room, his great black eyes filled with adoration and apology. Suliman was on his feet and their hands met with a resounding smack.

"Welcome, welcome, welcome. Peace be unto you, brother. Welcome!" Suliman exclaimed in his best Arabic: "How is your health?"

"And upon you be peace. Welcome to you, brother Suliman. I have missed you. Truly I have. And how is your health?"

"El hamdullilah (Thanks be to God)," Suliman answered, as he scrambled back onto the bed, indicating a place beside him for Sayyid as he did so. In the process he'd reached over a jumble of newspapers and paperbacks on a low box beside the bed and taken up a ten-pack of cigarettes. "*Edfuddle* (Please)," he said as he pushed the packet toward Sayyid.

Sayyid's hesitation was the slightest, but Suliman's reaction was immediate and unmistakable. It consisted of an ever-so-slight but violent thrust of the packet in Sayyid's direction and a fleeting expression around his mouth of annoyed impatience. It was gone in an instant as Sayyid accepted the cigarette and they lit up.

Suliman thought of Sayyid as his closest Egyptian friend. Except, Suliman told himself, Sayyid wasn't really Egyptian. He was, in fact, an Egyptian Nubian, with the color and thick features of the south, in marked contrast to his head of thick, coarse, straight black hair. Of course, Suliman knew that there were Egyptian Nubians as well as Sudanese Nubians. But he chose to think of Nubians as mostly Sudanese. For him that made them African, and thus, homefolk.

Sayyid was the color of the newly turned damp earth of the rich Nile Delta. His lips were full, somewhat darker than his skin. When parted they framed large, even teeth, badly stained. He was twenty-four years old and had already cultivated a full mustache in the wide space over his top lip. His nose was large and flat and pushed into his face in such a way that one could see up his nostrils. His forehead was low and his hair, kept excessively greased, had the artificial look of a recent conking job. The collar of his shirt was frayed. The cheap trousers were stained but creased. His well-worn shoes had been recently polished.

Ignoring Suliman's indication of a place on the bed, Sayyid gingerly pulled the chair from under the table, pushed it close to the foot of the bed and sat down on its edge with the air of expectancy he always assumed in Suliman's presence. Suliman had noticed that Sayyid never seemed quite confortable either on the chair or on the bed, so he checked the rejection he felt. Sayyid always seemed most at ease when he was sitting on the floor.

Sayyid had come for no particular reason, except that he always came. He'd been there the night before, sitting on the floor preparing the clay bowls for hashish for Suliman and his three American friends, Kamal, Ibrahim and Mohammed. He'd been completely happy then, as he always was when he pleased Suliman. And Suliman never seemed happier than when his tiny room rocked with the laughter and agitated conversation of his Black American friends as they passed around the gouza.

Sayyid had made it from a honey jar, a rubber plug and a long, hollow bamboo reed. At those times Sayyid never minded that he did not understand what was being said, couldn't share in the jokes or participate in the conversation. He was kept occupied with the gouza. Besides, the pleasant lightness and tingling sensations induced by the hashish provided him with his own fantasies that he seldom shared with anyone anyway.

Sometimes Suliman would interrupt the conversation with his friends to try to translate into Arabic a joke or an incident. Sayyid understood that this was Suliman's way of letting him know that he was part of the happenings, and would try to respond appropriately, although most of the time he didn't understand what Suliman was trying to say. Each time Sayyid handed Suliman the gouza, Suliman thanked him in the traditional way common among Egyptian smoking companions, his eyes glowing with gratitude. Sayyid would reply in kind, softly. As Suliman drew heavily on the bamboo reed Sayyid would busy himself with arranging and pressing down the tiny bits of red-hot charcoal around the flattened piece of hashish that lay atop the honeyed tobacco. Sayyid was alway embarrassed and confused by the gratitude he saw in Suliman's eyes. When he was not with Suliman he often thought that he had misunderstood.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"Moving On" By Huey P. Newton

In last week's excerpt from Revolutionary Suicide *by Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, explained how he began to question everything around him, which put him into considerable turmoil. In this concluding portion of "Moving On," his intense search for truth and identity continues. In an attempt to assert his independence, Huey refuses to shave a beard he has grown in spite of his father's insistence. This creates a contradiction which forces him to leave home and to set out on his own.*

PART 22

While I was looking for answers to the questions of family and religion, I was also thinking of joining a monastery, not so much out of religious conviction as for the isolation and time to examine these questions in peace. I felt the need to have a place where I could examine things without interference. Isolation would shield me from the troubles that were suffocating my father and my family.

But I did not entertain the idea very seriously and soon gave it up. I began to think that Melvin's approach through books was one way to examine these questions. His life required a certain detachment from the community, and that was attractive to me.

On the other hand, there was my brother Sonny Man. For a long time I had believed that he had the freedom I was seeking. He had possessions galore, no bills, and was defying the authorities and getting away with it. Even so, I came to the conclusion that he had not so much defied the authorities as compromised with them.

HIPSTERS

All the hipsters with cars, clothes, and money had rejected the family relationship that I valued so highly. They had achieved a level of freedom at great personal cost. To me this was not freedom but another form of subjugation to the oppressor. Even if Sonny Man had escaped their control, his life did not answer my questions. It did not help me understand why most Blacks never gained the freedom he seemed to have.

I finally decided that Sonny Man and his comrades did not have the power to determine their destiny. They operated through someone else's power—the oppressor's—and they were not free as long as they had to reject some part of themselves.

The religious beliefs acquired in childhood also troubled me. After struggling through some of Socrates' works, as well as those of Aristotle, Hume, and Descartes, I began to question what I had always taken for granted. The ideas in the philosophical works that Melvin was studying spilled over into my confused mind.

All the while, I felt damned. To question religion was a profane, heretical act that went against every moral tenet I had known at home. I identified very strongly with Stephen Dedalus in James



Even the life of the hipsters (pictured above in a scene from The Mack) *does not offer freedom from the oppressor.*

Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* because he went through a similar experience. He felt great guilt when he first questioned Catholicism, believing that he would be consumed by the fires of hell for his doubt. In a way, that is what happened to me.

The struggle with religious faith is a difficult experience to describe because it involves many things that are either repressed earlier in life or not understood. In the process, the fears that are not related to religious beliefs are released. By then you no longer have any protection from your religion, and you have to start dealing with your dread. The real world closes in on you, cutting off traditional comforts like a simple prayer. Eventually, you, and you alone have to deal with troubling questions. This always leads to anxiety. There is nothing, so you are free—and terrified.

TURMOIL

In a way, the turmoil and conflict I was experiencing were a kind of madness, with no way out. The patterns that appealed to me as answers to my questions were closed to me. Sonny Man represented an attractive way of life, but it did not provide the answers I was seeking.

Melvin was into another appealing pattern, but I had never been able to handle school effectively. I was confused. Sonny Man had an illusion of freedom; Melvin had an approach, but I could not read. Nobody had any answers for me. Sometimes I went one way, sometimes another.

I never expressed these feelings to my parents. I had such respect and admiration for my father, who had done so much for us, that I could not openly question his life. He would not have understood what I was going through. I was grateful, I was appreciative, and I loved and admired him, but I had questions not easily answered.

When my high school years came to an end, these doubts and troubles were at a high pitch; they were still with me when I started Oakland City College in the fall of 1959 and were reflected in the new way of life I was beginning. My life style alarmed my parents. They must have sensed my inner turmoil because they began to object strenuously to certain things I was doing. It was the beatnik era in the Bay Area, and I grew a beard. To my parents, a beard meant a bohemian, and my father insisted that I shave it off. I refused. Because he was accustomed to wielding total authority in our family, my refusal was a serious family violation. My father pressed me again to shave; I continued to resist.

The climax came abruptly one night when he confronted me with an ultimatum to shave right then and there. I told him I would not do it. He struck me, and I ran to him, grabbing him with a bear hug to restrain his arms, and then pushing him away. He chased me out of the house, but I could run much faster. I also knew that I was strong enough to overpower him, but I would never have done that. I just fled. My love for my father had clashed with a need for independence, symbolized by the beard. Knowing I could not return without shaving, I decided to move out. While my father was at work the next day, I packed my things and moved in with a friend, Richard Thorne.

For years, a room was kept for me in my father's house, and periodically I returned home for short periods of time. Our differences mellowed and eventually disappeared. My room in my parents' house was not considered given up until 1968, when I was sentenced to prison.

TO BE CONTINUED

ADDRESSES U.C. BERKELEY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RALLY

HARRY EDWARDS: "BLACK ACCESS AND INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION CRITICAL"

Addressing a spirited audience of over 2,000 students, faculty and concerned individuals assembled in historic Sproul Plaza at the University of California at Berkeley last Friday, October 17, Dr. Harry Edwards, a popular, activist sociology professor and leader of the October Coalition, gave an eloquent speech on the need to build a new powerful movement uniting campus and community demands for affirmative action and full access to educational opportunities. Excerpted portions of Professor Edward's speech follow.

"We'd like to talk this afternoon initially about the crisis in higher education, particularly at places like the University of California at Berkeley. In order to understand this, we have to first understand something of the character of education in this country.

"In America there has emerged since the 1930s, the most comprehensive system of post-secondary education in the world. And like a mass of ever-expanding, ever accommodating organism, this system has continually created and integrated new programs to adopt to new needs, while simultaneously managing throughout its unparalled evolutionary development to hold out the promise of equal educational opportunity for all—all, that is, except for America's minorities, particularly Blacks and its women.

"For Blacks, there was on the one hand the philosophical hangover from the leadership era of Booker T. Washington. On the other hand, there was the insidiously racist American tradition of undermining Black educational opportunity by every conceivable means. And not only educational opportunities for Blacks, but for every other minority of color in this country.

"Both during slavery and after Emancipation extremely strong sentiments prevailed against nonvocational types of education for Black people. They first rationalized it under the aegis that Blacks would generate seditious and incendiary doctrines in the process of their intellectual development. Later there emerged the crass and avaricious design to limit the competitive advantage of the minorities in this society.

"Under either circumstance, Blacks and other minorities were systematically denied access to post-secondary education, because to do the contrary was viewed by a racist society as clearly a potential but not a certain, danger to the maintenance of White social, economic and political supremacy.

"For decades then, Black people and other minorities, as well as women, were relegated through orchestrated efforts and by deliberate design to fulfill training that was uniquely classified as that traditionally the most unglamorous, least fulfilling, lowest in prestige among America's educational offerings.

"This pattern did not change until the revolution in Black and female thought that was the civil rights movement, the women's liberation movement, of the late 1960s and early '70s. The expansion — and in most instances the creation of post-secondary educational opportunities for Blacks and other

David G. Du Bois: "Educate To Liberate"

B.P.P. Spokesperson Emphasizes Racism And Imperialism In U.C. Berkeley Speech

David G. Du Bois, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, was among the featured speakers at last Friday's October Coalition-sponsored rally at the University of California, Berkeley. At Edwards Stadium he addressed U.C. students, faculty, staff and concerned community people on the rally's theme of affirmative action in higher education. Brother Du Bois gave an impassioned speech on the vital role of education in the liberation of Black people in America.

"From its very inception, the Black Panther Party put forward the slogan 'Educate to Liberate.' That slogan was put forward with the understanding that in order to win freedom, in order to win liberation from oppression, an essential ingredient was education — exposure to ideas, the acquiring of skills and the development of the necessary discipline that comes out of careful and in-depth study.

"These things take on a special meaning in this country today because of the advance of technology and the power of technology to form ideas, to accomplish extraordinary events. Technology in the hands of those who oppress us means our continual and increased enslavement. Mastery and the control of technology by the people is the only guarantee —in our age—of liberation.

"In the struggle for affirmative action on the campuses in California and throughout this country, the community (which is often separate from the campus in a phony way) has an immediate stake. The community looks to the campus and looks to 'the educated ones' to lead in the struggle for the attainment of those basic needs which are the right of every human being. This may not be the way it should be, but it is the way it is. The community lives with a vision that its children and its youth will one day have access to education, to the acquiring of skills, to the eventual control of the technology which today is in the hands of the enemies of the people.

"For Blacks in the community there is no question about the common purpose and goals between Black students on the campuses, Black youth in the community and the Black community itself. This is also true, of course, with the Asian community, the Latin community, and with the poor, White oppressed community. But there is a conspiracy — and several speakers here today have spoken to this conspiracy — there's conspiracy against education, for living for all Black people, for all



BPINS photo

DAVID G. Du BOIS, official spokesperson of the Black Panther Party.

minorities (so-called), for all poor and working people. That conspiracy isn't new, it's historically ingrained in the 300 years of this country. Enslavement is only possible with ignorance; oppression is really possible so long as those who are oppressed are kept ignorant. Every gain that has been won in the struggle against this conspiracy in the country has been won as the result of relentless and consistent struggle on the part of those who have been the victims of that conspiracy. None have been given. There have been no gifts from the power structure.

"In this particular age, at this particular period, our effort here today has worldwide implications. The conspiracy against education in the U.S. has as its primary objective in today's world to prepare the majority population in this country for aggressive war, in the name of the fight against communism, against the people of Africa, the peoples of the Third World. Monopoly capitalism is fighting a struggle for survival. We may not feel that so keenly in this country. But go outside these shores and you'll get a sense of the march toward socialism, the struggle that is sweeping this world for the advent of socialism; for an end to capitalist, imperialist aggression and war, and you will understand we have allies all over this world and we are stronger than our enemies.

"Africa today plays a special role. Africa is the last remaining massive area on this globe that is rich beyond words in natural resources, that is rich in human resources, and at the same time, is essentially defenseless against mordern warfare. Indigenous racism in this country provides a justification for the power structure to wage war against Africa in order to gain control of that wealth, absolute control of that wealth and of those human resources in

minorities and women — was the inevitable extension of the hard won gains in the struggle for overall public school access in this country. And again, it was only under the threat of action by an increasing number of militants and a socially and politically aware populace that an institution such as the University of California at Berkeley increased its Black enrollment, for example, from 100 in 1965 (.04 per cent of the total enrollment) to 1,000 in 1970, a figure still well below parity with the proportional representation of Black people in this society.

ENROLLMENT DOUBLED

"Across the United States, Black and other minority enrollment in post-secondary education doubled during the decade of the 1960s ... still well below proportional representation in this society, still less than .2 per cent of the total college enrollment in this country. Similar disparities are reflected in figures on the improvement of Black faculty and administrators. . . .

"As in so many other phases of the liberation struggle that has ebbed and waned for four centuries in this country, today Black people as well as other minorities stand poised at a critical point in history. At no time since the end of slavery has the potential for Black, minority and women's advancement in this society been so great. And at no time since the betrayal of Reconstruction has there been so massive and relentless an effort to undermine Black gains, to further retard minority and women's progress and in general reverse any and all trends toward the conscientious enforcement of the civil and human rights for all the citizens of this society. Nowhere is the duality of opportunity and danger more evident than in the area of education...

"The danger is great because American society, with which all our fates are inextricably intertwined, stands tottering as we enter this Bicentennial year. The United States today appears on the verge of being overwhelmed by catastrophic levels of systematically induced anti-social and even pathological criminal behavior. It is a nation wavering on the brink of both economic

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BPINS photo

HARRY EDWARDS (center) and DON GILLIS (right) map out strategy at workshop sponsored by October Coalition to struggle for effective implementation of affirmative action in education.

order to use it to feed the war machine which is still bent on destroying the forces of socialism in this world, most particularly, People's China and the USSR.

"Thus, under the slogans: 'Those Blacks don't know what's best for them; 'Those Blacks don't understand the dangers of communism and socialism'; 'Those Blacks don't know how to take care of or develop their natural resources'; 'Those Blacks and those Asians don't understand what communism and socialism mean'; under such slogans, the power structure of this country is preparing the majority population of this country to stand passively by or actively support aggressive expansion of imperialist power in Africa and throughout the Third World. Under such a slogan and under such a cause, the national effort will then be, 'We must unite behind those forces who are waging a struggle to defend the colored peoples of the world against the evils of communism.'

BLACK FOLKS

"But Black folks in this country aren't going to buy that game. Black people in this country, Asian people in this country, Latin people in this country, remembering the history, recent history, of imperialist aggression led by U.S. monopoly capitalism around this world, we're not going to buy that story. It's been used against us in a red-baiting form to disunite us from forces that could have and would have supported us in the struggle for democracy in this country. We've learned that lesson, we're learning it more and more everyday. We represent a cog in the wheel of these plans of monopoly capitalism in this country. Black people, peoples of color, represent a cog in the wheel.

"What does that mean? It means that we are going to have to be eliminated; we're going to have to face the possibility, the probability, of the most intense kind of repression which is going to lead to detention camps, the concentration camps, and the electronic ovens. The repression will be necessary, because as the majority population of this country moves as a result of this ingrown racism behind the slogan, 'Save Africa From Communism,' Black people, colored people of this country will not move behind that slogan, will resist that effort, resist that 'national' cause.

"The fight against 'neo-racism' today is at the heart of the struggle against war and against fascism in this country. The emergence (as a number of speakers have mentioned here today) of new expressions of some of the old forms of racism, most specifically on this campus, of a cutback on the access to education for Black people, for the people of color, of Latin and Asian people, for poor people in general is an expression of this effort aimed at preparing the population to accept the racism which is necessary to support aggression against the Third World.

"There is no more important place to wage the struggle than on the campus. The struggle is going on everywhere. It's in the community, it's in the factories, it's in the countryside and it has to be carried on on the campus. The right to an education and to a higher education could and should be guaranteed for every child and every young person who desires it. It could be as in this country. We have the means by which to achieve that. But, we see quite the reverse happening.

"Everywhere else in the world the direction is toward a guaranteed education for everyone.

"The movement that is being initiated here at U.C. Berkeley is not isolated from similar movements emerging on campuses throughout this country. You may not know about them. One of the uses of technology in the hands of the enemies of the people is the controlled media that keeps such information from us, prevents us from knowing that there are students on the campuses throughout this country organizing themselves in the same way we are organizing here, that you are organizing here to fight back.

"For Black people in this country our struggle is a struggle for survival. This struggle is a last-ditch struggle. That's why we're here and that's why we're going to stay here and that's why we're going to involve ourselves in the struggle whether anybody else does or not. We are coming to understand that our future depends on our ability to organize ourselves, to unite ourselves, to ally ourselves with any and all forces who want to come along with us to face the onslaught which could mean our death and our end. It means survival for all Americans, too, for every nation that marches to fascism has to have a scapegoat. In this country it will be Black people if we let it be. But it follows on then onto all the people.

DANGER OF FASCISM

"Black people have been proclaiming the danger of fascism in this country for years and years. Too many people look at us and say, 'They don't know what they are talking about, it's not really that bad.' Watergate should have indicated that to us. Everyday new revelations should indicate that to us. It's all of our responsibility to do everything in our power to guarantee that it's People's Power that determines the future of this country, not the power of the multinationals, of the corporate interests, of the military, of their puppet in Washington.

"We've got to Agitate, here and in Washington. Agitate! We've got to Educate and Educate and Educate! We've got to Initiate! We've got to use our brains and our abilities to find new forms to fight this struggle. We've got to Organize! We have to discipline ourselves. We have to accept the responsiblity seriously with however few we are because the power of the people is ultimately greater than the power of the enemy. Finally we have to Unite! We've got to unite. All of us here have to unite and wage this struggle with resolution, with determination, with the conviction that we are on the winning side, that the future does belong to the people, that the people can determine the future!

"ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE."□

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

"Cuba Won't Sell Out Puerto Rico For U.S. Ties"

(United Nations, N.Y.) — Cuba will not withdraw its support of the movement for independence of Puerto Rico to improve its relations with the United States, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Cuba's chief delegate to the U.N., told the General Assembly in an address here last week.

Ambassador Quesada called the independence movement of Puerto Rico an "admirable example of national resistance," and is quoted in *The New York*



Demonstration for Puerto Rican independence.

Times as declaring that Puerto Rican people, who have "resisted foreign occupation for more than three quarters of a century, deserve most firm and clear international solidarity."

The Cuban delegate recalled that an International Conference of Solidarity for the Independence of Puerto Rico had been held in Havana last month. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, October 11, 1975.) It followed a decision by the U.N. Decolonization Committee in August to put off until next year consideration of a draft resolution that would have accorded the Puerto Rican independence movement permanent observer status in the world organization. The U.S. strenuously opposed action on the resolution.

Alarcon told the General Assembly that official U.S. spokesmen had declared that the U.S. embargo against Cuba would be lifted only if his government changed its attitude toward the Puerto Rican independence movement. He accused the U.S. of "illicit procedures" in pressuring governments represented

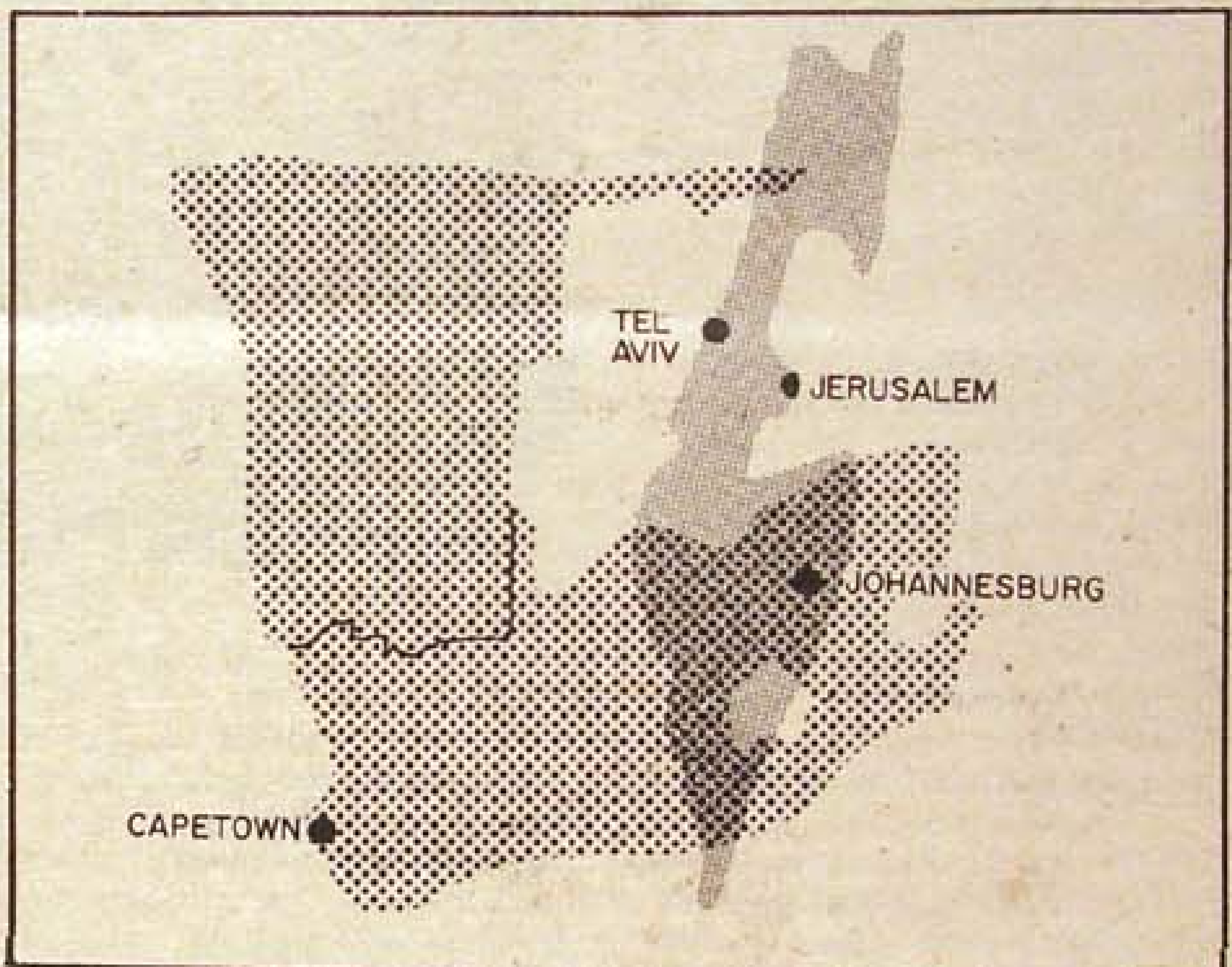
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U.N. GROUP DECLARES ZIONISM "A FORM OF RACISM"

U.S. Bitterly Opposes Move, But Loses

(United Nations, N.Y.) — A resolution equating Zionism with racism, initiated by the Arab countries and supported by the majority of the African and other Third World countries, was adopted last week in the U.N. General Assembly's Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. The U.S., Israel and the nine-nation European Economic Community bitterly opposed the resolution.

The dispute emerged early this month during a Committee debate on a draft resolution for the program of a project called the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The project is aimed essentially at South Africa and Rhodesia, where Black majorities have been denied access to political power.



Recent U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism is but a formal recognition of ties between Israel and South Africa which help maintain apartheid.

"ZIONISM"

Cuba and nine Arab countries — not including Egypt — introduced an amendment requesting that the word "Zionism" be added to the words "apartheid" and "racial discrimination" where they occur in various paragraphs of the draft resolution.

The New York Times reported that on October 15 the Committee "seemed to be inching toward adoption" of the resolution, despite opposition by the U.S., Israel and European countries. In the face of reservations on the part of some African countries that feared that a new controversial element was being introduced that might undermine support for the fight against racial conditions in southern Africa, the sponsors of the amendment revised it.

A paragraph proposes that the General Assembly determine "that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

In the final Committee vote the resolution was adopted with a 70 to 29 majority, with 27 abstentions. The U.S., Canada, the nine-country European community, the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, a few South American countries, the Ivory Coast and Liberia voted against the resolution.

Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia abstained, as did Japan and Rumania.

After the vote, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Daniel P. Moynihan said at a news conference that the anti-Zionist resolution "placed in jeopardy U.S. participation in the current U.N. Decade Against Racism. That's only the beginning," he threatened, without elaboration.

Israel's chief delegate to the United Nations, Chaim Herzog, told newsmen that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was the "driving force" behind the initiative by Cuba and the nine Arab sponsors of the resolution. The PLO has permanent observer status in the United Nations. Its representatives cannot take part in votes, but they do attend meetings of the General Assembly and its various committees.

Herzog contended that the PLO had "threatened" various African delegations that their countries and representatives might face physical violence if

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APPEAL FOR CONCERTED TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

In the conclusion of this memorandum by the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the nonracial trade union federation challenges workers of the world to intensify their solidarity with the oppressed Black workers of South Africa, emphasizing, "There can be no middle road in the fight against apartheid." *The memorandum — reprinted from a United Nations document — was presented to the 60th Session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in June, 1975.*



Kindergarten class in Soweto, South Africa, near Johannesburg. The children have already learned the symbols of the Black struggle for survival and liberation.

CONCLUSION

III. THE POLICY OF SACTU

Since its inception in 1955, SACTU has emphasized the fact that only through a strong and unified trade union movement will the oppressed workers of South Africa be able to achieve their full rights. SACTU stresses that the interests of all workers are in the long run the same. It is for this reason that SACTU's *policy is to organize all workers, irrespective of race, color or creed.*

Recent events in South Africa have convinced SACTU that in South Africa, as in all other countries, salvation lies in the unity of all working people, and it is our duty to bring this knowledge to the oppressed workers of our country.

SACTU views with alarm the attempts being made by the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) and other White organizations to divert attention from this principle by promoting parallel unions based on race among Black workers. The development of such unions among the African labor force would in no way affect the inequalities inherent in the economic system, as the history of Indian and Colored trade unions in South Africa has already clearly demonstrated. Since 1925, Colored and Indian people have been accepted as employees in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act, and their trade unions have been recognized. However, they do not enjoy equal rights with White workers in any sphere whatsoever. Even those Colored and Indian unions that are affiliated to TUCSA are excluded from full representation on TUCSA's governing body.

The call by TUCSA and other White unions for parallel unions among Africans is meaningless inasmuch as it is entirely consistent with the basic *apartheid* principle of "separate development." White workers in South Africa are firmly entrenched in the *apartheid* establishment and are clearly not prepared to share the fruits of the country or to countenance any dimunition of their own powers and privileges. Their support for parallel unions is an act of utter hypocrisy.

SACTU calls upon Black workers to reject all such divisive tendencies, which amount to the suppression of the fundamental principles of trade unionism as they are known throughout the world. White workers must be brought to realize that they can no longer have the monopoly of better jobs, higher wages, better education and the right to franchise while Black workers live in degradation and misery.

IV. CONCLUSION

Over the last two years, the continued repression of Black workers has demonstrated to the world that there have been no changes in the *apartheid* system of any real significance. Current events in the southern part of Africa have confirmed the Vorster regime's commitment to maintaining the *status quo*. Legislation passed by the South African government during the last two years is a clear indication of its policy of "no change."

The *apartheid* economy is nevertheless faced with the prospect of escalating industrial strife, while White industrialists are becoming increasingly concerned by the slowing down of the rate of investment in South Africa. Recent political changes in Mozambique and Angola have in particular contributed to this climate of unease.

The Vorster government, South Africa's industrialists, the multinational corporations and the White workers are linking arms in a desperate attempt to make *apartheid* work. The danger now facing the liberation movements and SACTU in particular is that international opinion will be deceived into thinking that Vorster has real changes in store for South Africa.

Vorster himself has said time and again that he remains firmly committed to the policy of *apartheid*. He refuses to release the Black leaders who have been imprisoned for more than a decade in harsh conditions on Robben Island. He is relentless in his persecution of the small number of Whites who have dedicated themselves to support the struggle for Black liberation. He is committed to the suppression of Black workers and their genuinely representative organizations. He is rapidly increasing South Africa's military strength to ward off the threat of the liberation movements.

Such changes as have taken place in southern Africa have been the result of determined opposition to racism and colonialism, armed struggle in the Portuguese colonies, Zimbabwe and Namibia, industrial action in the face of police repression in South Africa, and the international boycott of *apartheid*.

The full implementation of the resolutions passed by the 1973 Geneva Conference of the ILO (International Labor Organization) is a crucial form of support for SACTU and the liberation movements, which are them-

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AFRICA IN FOCUS



UNITED STATES

Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, until 1973 chief of the CIA's super-secret technical services division, gave the Senate Select Committee investigating intelligence agencies details on the CIA plot to poison Patrice Lumumba, the first Premier of the Republic of the Congo (now Zaire), last week in four hours of testimony before the committee. Senator Frank Church, committee head, refused to reveal the information but told *The New York Times* that Gottlieb's testimony "would be useful as the committee drew together its report on the agency's involvement in plots and attempts to kill foreign leaders."

NAMIBIA

African nationalist guerillas killed seven persons in weekend actions in the northern area of Namibia (Southwest Africa), according to a *Reuters* report quoting South African military headquarters' announcements last week. The guerrillas, members of the militant South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) were reported to have captured two hostages in the action. The racist regime of South Africa illegally controls Namibia, a trust territory, in defiance of a United Nations decision that South Africa end its occupation and administration of Namibia.

UGANDA

The Uganda newspaper *The Voice of Uganda*, in its first editorial comment on Daniel Moynihan's insulting reference to President Idi Amin in the San Francisco speech, accused the U.S. permanent delegate to the U.N., of "diplomatic insanity." Referring to Moynihan's description of President Idi Amin as a "racist murderer," the paper said that "such open insults give the impression of madness and political or diplomatic insanity in America's social machinery." The paper also said: "One can't claim that the inevitable killings and sometimes necessary executions in Uganda match the mass destruction of the human race created by big countries like the United States."

THIRD WORLD UNITED

New Economic Order "At Hand"

(United Nations, N.Y.) — "There is a strong and growing belief among Third World delegates to the (United Nations) General Assembly that a new international economic order that would give poor nations a substantially greater share of the world's wealth is at hand," writes Thomas A. Johnson, reporting in *The New York Times*.

In recent weeks, Johnson writes, the delegates from the Third World — almost 100 African, Asian and Latin-American countries — have expressed strong hopes for the future. "The hopes are based on long months of political activity that began with Algeria's call in 1973 for international discussion of the raw materials produced by the poorer nations and those nations' need for development," Johnson states.

RAW MATERIALS

The Algerian initiative on raw materials led to international conferences in Africa, Asia and Latin America that were aimed at finding ways to recover and control natural resources and wealth and the means of economic development, on the principle that the members of the group would rely on themselves.

The movement's biggest impetus, and its supporters' greatest encouragement came during the Special Session of the General Assembly on Development last month. During that session Third World countries succeeded, over strong U.S. opposition, in achieving adoption of a United Nations statement calling for a "new international economic order."

"The West is listening to the Third World and the Third World is finally being heard," Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika is reported to have said recently. "The cohesion and firmly based solidarity of the Third World has imposed a global vision and has opened the way to a new world order."

Basic to the new hopes has been the knowledge that the countries in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have begun to dictate the prices the industrialized world must pay for oil. This, Third

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O.A.U. CALLS MOYNIHAN ATTACK ON IDI AMIN "DELIBERATE PROVOCATION"

(New York, N.Y.) — The Organization of African Unity office here has issued a statement in unreserved support for Uganda President Idi Amin and characterized Patrick Moynihan's insult of President Amin as "a deliberate provocation" bordering on "irresponsibility" that indicates a "serious lack of conscientiousness which if not remedied in time, threatens to undermine relations between the United States and members of the Organization of African Unity."

The statement also supported President Amin's warning on the power of Zionism in the U.S., charging the "total grip of international Zionism over the U.S.," according to a report in the New York *Amsterdam News*.

Meanwhile, in an exclusive interview with President Amin, the *Amsterdam News* reports that President Amin expressed disappointment that he was not invited to visit Harlem during his brief visit to New York City. He told the newspaper that he wanted to see for himself the damages which the Zionist movement have done over the years to Harlem and its people.

President Amin compares Zionism to cancer — which he says if not checked quickly can become disastrous — and he urged Blacks throughout the nation to unite in their fight against this "deadly parasite."



Ugandan President IDI AMIN with son MOSES (left foreground) and MONGA during U.N. visit in New York City. Amin and his wife SARAH (right) are shown being escorted to a reception with U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

He also advised Blacks to beware of a "standing Zionist gimmick" which he said is "divide and conquer." As long as we keep fighting among ourselves, President Amin stressed, "we will always fall prey to the Zionist movement."

President Amin said that upon taking over the leadership of his country four years ago, one of his first official acts was to extend an invitation to Black Americans to assist in the development of Uganda. "So far," he said, "the response has not been too impressive," and he really wants to know what he can do to generate interest among Blacks to accept his invitation.

President Amin said he is certain that one of the chief reasons why Black Americans have not responded enthusiastically to his invitation is "the worldwide campaign by the Zionists and imperialists to discredit his leadership." "I am not only against colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism, but also against hunger and other social evils," President Amin told the newspaper.

Asked whether he was disappointed because New York Mayor Beame did not accord him VIP treatment during his visit in New York, the President replied, "Not at all." He said he did not expect any special treatment from Beame because he was not here as his guest but rather he came to address the U.N. General Assembly in his capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and he was happy with the reception he received at the U.N.

An aide to President Amin told the *Amsterdam News* that he felt the reason why Mayor Beame ignored the Uganda leader is because of his militant stand against Zionism.

When the *Amsterdam News* pressed New York City Hall for clarification on the mayor's attitude, a spokesman replied: "Amin is a visitor to the U.N. He should have been met by someone from the U.N. Protocol Division.

"Furthermore," the spokesman said, "if we had been invited we would have been happy to respond. We don't go anywhere we're not invited."

THE AFRICAN–AMERICAN LABOR CENTER AND THE C.I.A.

By Rodney Larson

In Part 3 of this original study on the role played by the AFL-CIO, in conspiracy with the CIA, to co-opt and destroy the progressive African trade union and labor movement, labor-researcher Rodney Larson discusses how the African-American Labor Center — a front organization for the CIA — is usually set up in a country immediately following the investment of American capital in order to protect that capital. Larson is a labor research specialist with many years of experience in the U.S. labor movement.



South African mine workers are forced to work in conditions such as 114 degrees temperature in mine shafts as far as 8,000 feet below the surface. Miners above are shown crouching between rock shelves to drill holes in a gold mine.

PART 3

Jean Bruck, the general secretary of the World Confederation of Labor (WCL), has told this writer that "from the various experiences we have had in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the action developed by these three foundations (AALC, AIFLD and the Asian equivalent) is certainly considered a *negative* contribution towards the development of the really free and democratic and genuine trade union movement." In the vast majority of the countries where these foundations have been operating — but especially in Africa and Latin America — the real national leaders and real worker's leaders considered their action as being damaging to the creation and expansion of the authentic trade union movement.

"In many cases organizations supported by the foundations (like AALC) have fallen progressively into the hands of corrupt so-called 'union leaders' and the organizations themselves have become more and more subordinated by the regime or government in power in those countries."

Bruck, who speaks for what was formerly the International Federation of Christian Trade unions, but is now the WCL, has had extensive experience with the AALC.

It is important to note that the various influences of the '70s and the growing problem of dealing with multinational corporations has sharply decreased the former rivalry between the Prague-based WFTU, Bruck's WCL and the ICFTU. This is due to the inevitable lessening of tensions of the Cold War and because the AFL-CIO broke with ICFTU,

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WORLD SCOPE

Chile

A United Nations report recently issued has charged that "torture centers" are being operated in Santiago, the country's capital, and other parts of the country. The 132-page document lists 11 centers where it says prisoners are being questioned "by methods amounting to torture." Lists of persons who are reported missing in Chile are attached to the U.N. report, with 164 names on the longest list. The report was prepared by a five-member working group set up by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, an arm of the Economic and Social Council.

Timor

Conflicting reports have come from civil war torn Portuguese Timor as to who actually controls the Pacific Ocean island. The Indonesian government claims that pro-Indonesian forces led by the right-wing Democratic Union of Timor now control the whole area bordering Indonesian Timor, while forces of the Apodeti Party allegedly control the Portuguese colony's central and southern regions. The progressive Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor maintains that it controls all but a few small areas of the island.

Belgium

Unofficially beginning his 1976 Presidential campaign, Alabama Governor George C. Wallace recently completed two days of talks in Brussels, Belgium, with Common Market and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials before traveling to Britain, France and West Germany for more talks. Wallace's trip to Europe is part of his efforts to change his image as a die-hard, Southern racist politician into a statesman concerned about world affairs. Despite his efforts, the European press has shown little interest in the Alabama governor.

BLACK "LEADERS" MISS POINT

"HARLEM: VOICES, FACES"—TRIBUTE TO BLACK PEOPLE'S DIGNITY AND STRUGGLE

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Public Broadcasting Corporation has nothing to apologize for in screening the TV documentary *Harlem: Voices, Faces*, except perhaps, the harangue of the alleged Black leaders that followed this excellent, Swedish-made hymn to the dignity, wisdom and continuing struggle of some of the most oppressed victims of this dog-eat-dog, racist society.

Comrades of the Black Panther Party who collectively viewed this documentary (shown on KQED, Channel 9, last Friday night) unanimous in our embarrassment at the shallowness and defensiveness demonstrated by the panelists as they vocalized their opposition to the documentary.

Their aspiring class prejudice prevented these victims of the success ethic of this country from seeing and reacting to more than the emotionally battered faces and scenes of degradation shown. They did not hear the voices because they did not listen. Their arrogance told them there was nothing they could learn from these eloquent cries of outrage and appeals for help.

Harlem: Voices, Faces carries the viewer into the depths of Harlem, one of the most oppressed communities in the world, and talks with those whose voices are least heard, whose faces are most often hidden from view, out of guilt that they exist at all in this most wealthy and powerful of nations.

It is one of those rare jewels of human creation that breathes life and a belief in the God-presence in all humankind, including the least of them. Every face shown and every voice heard revealed this presence. The film's power arises out of the awful, man-made background against which these faces and voices are set.

The hour-and-half documentary spends all its time where the vast majority of Harlem lives and struggles to survive: on the trash ridden, "playground" streets, in the crumbling and crowded-to-overflowing tenements, in the store front sanctuaries of exorcising faith, in the union and meeting halls, in the barren rooms of the desperately inadequate, community-based drug and rehabilitation programs.

A horrifying time is spent at Harlem Hospital's emergency reception, as a Black doctor, one of the truly dedicated, tries hard to make us understand why he stays at Harlem Hospital. And, we wonder as we watch ambulance after ambulance bringing in the bloody from stab wounds or gun battles, the dead or dying from overdose, the handcuffed and hog tied, the limp and lifeless or writhing bodies.

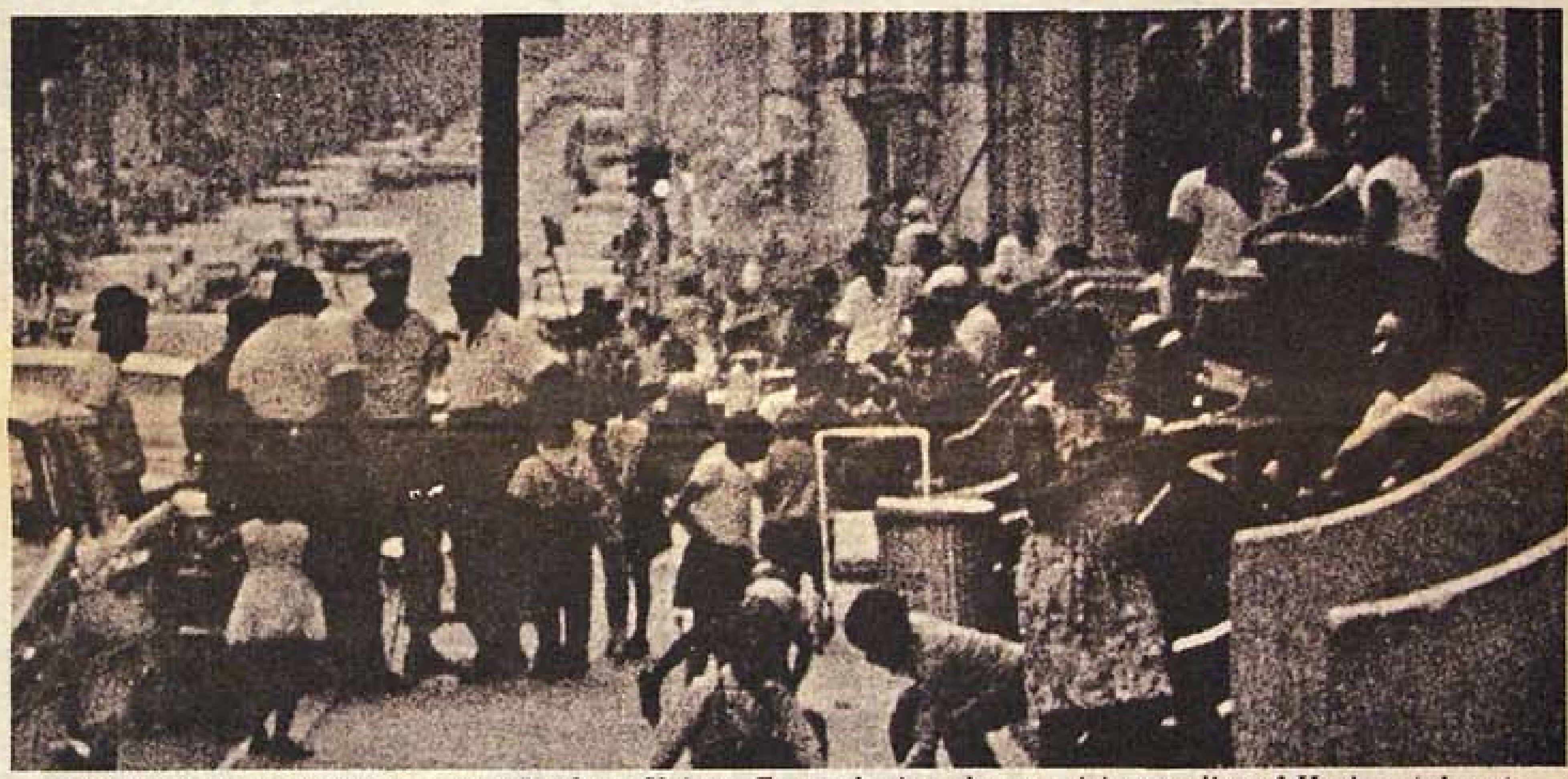
The doctor explains the hope and expectations his Saturday night/Sunday morning patients bring with them: "Here, at least, they're expecting a little respect; that here someone will call them 'Mister.' The guy's been booted around all day, five days a week out there. Here they expect to be treated with some dignity, some humanity. We try to give that to them."

"Fury is good!" says one street worker. "A Brother or Sister with fury is awake!"

"All you have are your dreams," observes a young-to-middle aged — it's hard to tell — wino we've seen staggering down a street. "I'm ready to die," he says, admitting he's done every conceivable evil thing. "Everything!" Dying will end his misery, his face tells us.

A store front pastor describes his commitment to the streets of his parish. Yes, he goes out into

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The Swedish-made documentary Harlem: Voices, Faces *depicts the agonizing reality of Harlem (above) as expressed by the people who are the least heard from.*

The Ghetto Child

His jeans are torn and faded,
His shoes are worn and dusty,
And his scars tell well the story
Of the troubles that he's seen;
But knives and guns are quiet now,
Well hidden, like the prison,
And loving arms are empty now,
Like the hopes and dreams
Of the ghetto child
O, like the hopes and dreams,
Of the ghetto child.

O, eyes and ears are everywhere,
But none will see or listen.
The days go by relentless
In their sorrow and their pain.
Who are these ones with hearts so cold
Who turn away, not helping?
Are they the ones who turned the key
To the prison cell
Of the ghetto child?
O, to the prison cell
Of the ghetto child?

If I could move a mountain
Or walk upon the water,
I'd make the hearts of people
Hear the crying of a child.
But it's not in my power;
Nobody wants to listen —
But his scars still tell his story
And I shed a tear
For the ghetto child;
O, I shed a tear
For the ghetto child.

— Aden Hachman

Banks At Core Of "Big Apple" Crisis

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

If enough investors refuse to lend to the city because they believe it won't have the money to pay them back, sure enough the city soon runs out of money. In this way the banks have repeatedly "proved" that city bonds can be sold only at steadily increasing interest rates.

In general, capitalists today are hard-pressed to increase their profits, as the frequent talk of a "capital shortage" and expensive new investments reveals. Government social services are absorbing a large and growing share of gross national product, which interferes with the expansions of profits. Since elected officials cannot always be counted on to limit government spending, the capitalists have to scare us all into helping them.

In the energy crisis, the oil companies threatened to withhold an essential product, produced a panic-stricken demand for oil at any price, then agreed to supply it again at roughly twice the earlier price. Today the banks are trying something similiar: by threatening the financial disruption of the biggest city government and its essential services, they produce a panic, after which everyone is relieved to merely pay higher interest rates and receive sharply limited services.

Despite the staggering sums that must be raised, the city is unlikely to default. Both the city and the banks have little to gain and a lot to lose.

Some New York banks have as much as one-quarter of their assets in City and MAC bonds and notes. If default would not bankrupt them, it would surely leave them very little cash to lend to their other customers. This in turn would bankrupt or seriously slow down the major corporations that borrow from big New York banks, and the ripples would spread outward through the economy.

There is, however, a way off this merry-go-round. The taxes we pay at all levels—federal, state, and local—are more than enough to pay for the services we need. But at present too much of our tax money ends up in Washington paying for the military and other harmful or wasteful programs. The federal government that has no money for New York can find billions for military aid in the Middle East almost overnight. Service cutbacks and wage cuts are not necessary if our taxes can be redirected.

Also New York's municipal workers, who have always known that you *can* fight City Hall, have shown at times that you can fight the banks as well. The workers' reactions to the July layoffs, and the September teacher strike, won some substantial concessions from the city in the midst of the banks' crisis. If that spirit can be maintained despite the heavily promoted atmosphere of collective sacrifice to save the city, it may be possible to check the banks' use of this crisis, and the next one, for their own profit.☐

Apartheid

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selves the key to real change in South Africa. The time has come for the international trade union movement and other progressive organizations to intensify their solidarity with the oppressed workers of South Africa. There can be no middle road in the fight against *apartheid* and no compromise with racism. SACTU calls upon the workers of the world, who adopted these resolutions through their trade unions and other organizations in 1973, to demonstrate their continued commitment to the struggle against the White minority regime.☐



Klan member covers police badge number as he leaves Houston cop car. Cops and KKK maintain close relationship in Houston.

Texas Cops Kill 2 Black Teenagers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Bryan Higgins, 22, the youth's brother said he counted six bullet holes in the stall door the next morning. "They (police) didn't see who was in the stall. They didn't see what he had in his hand," he said. "They just opened fire."

Higgins' father, George Higgins, an oil company employee, reportedly said his son had no business being in the club, "But they (police) didn't have to shoot him."

Some neighbors of the Houston woman who called the police who killed Arthur Gardner have expressed their disgust at the woman for calling the policemen. "I really didn't want to get the boy in trouble and if he had left without anything I never would have called the police ...

"He saw me watching him," she said, "but acted as if he didn't see me at all. He took something from his pocket and opened the screen and hit the door with his fist and it came open."

The woman said: "I waited for 30 minutes before I called the police and he had plenty of time to leave. He acted kinda nervous or funny like he was on something. Maybe he didn't care about dying."☐

Zionism And Racism

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they failed to support the move. A Western European diplomat told *The New York Times* that some African governments were afraid the European community would withhold financial support from the campaign against the White governments of southern Africa if the text equating Zionism with racism were adopted by the committee and eventually by the General Assembly.

The Decade Against Racial Discrimination was proclaimed by the U.N. in 1973, marking the 25th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. So far, little has been done to carry out the aims of the project.☐

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

Styles And Systems

Whatever style or system that an individual decides to learn is a matter for personal preference. Naturally, certain styles would be more compatible for particular body types. For instance, Northern Praying Mantis would be good for a tall person with long limbs, while Hung Gar would be better for a stocky person. But even this is unimportant.

The broad range of human abilities and body structures indicate that those systems that allow the individual to develop and actualize his/her capabilities beyond mere structural and body mechanics are logically best suited to meet an individual's needs and interests. Even someone interested in learning to apply movements from one system, in an effort to adhere to techniques and theories of just one style, should familiarize himself with the principles of other systems. Knowing the concepts and premises of methods of combat such as boxing, wrestling, fencing, etc., will enhance one's understanding of the actual complexities of combat/stress situations.

Since no method/style, in terms of the individual, is better than another, how then did all of these different ways of doing things with different names, originate?

These methods/styles were engendered by groups and individuals who interpreted the phenomena of combat in a different manner, from differing perspectives. There are many other influences for the branching out of styles; the body structure, reflexes, and specific physical peculiarities of a person brought an altering of techniques, which may have, and did lead to an entire series of movements. Hence a new style emerged.

A new style emerged, we can say, if there was a significant enough change between the new product and the original style used as a basis.

All systems—their methods and organization—are arbitrary. Since such arbitrariness exists, the individual must be flexible enough to understand that combat is flexible/random and rhythmic—a confining style, then, is not tailored to meet individual needs.

THE GREAT PRO FOOTBALL WAR

By Paul K. Hoch

In the conclusion of this insightful analysis of the labor vs. management conflict in professional football, author Paul K. Hoch discusses the crucial "freedom issues" which constitute the key players' demands. A frequent contributor to THE BLACK PANTHER's sports page, Paul Hoch is a professor of sports sociology at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada, and is the author of Rip Off The Big Game, *an examination of the exploitation of sports by the power elite.*



FRANCO HARRIS of the World Champion Pittsburg Steelers. In pro football, the "Rozelle Rule" has been the major dispute recent player strikes and protests.

CONCLUSION

As a general rule, and as the baseball players found to their sorrow in 1890, it is virtually impossible to long maintain workers' control in any single large industry without having workers' control in all industries. There can be no significant islands of socialism in a sea of capitalism. Nevertheless, the movement toward greater players' control in sports can be a significant part of, and a psychological impetus toward, workers' control in industry generally.

On the surface, the main stumbling block to settlement of the present NFL dispute has been the so-called "freedom issues," which involve essentially the minimal capitalistic "freedoms" of workers in other industries to sell their labor to whatever bosses they can get the best deal from. In the context of the present football monopolies, and the under-the-table agreements between the NFL, WFL (World Football League) and CFL (Central Footbal League) to respect each other's option clauses (giving management an additional year's option on the players' services), the players have more or less been reduced to high paid serfs bound to a particular feudal owner until such time as he may choose to put them up on the trading block.

Although in theory each NFL player can play out his option year (at a slightly reduced salary), and then negotiate with whichever club will have him, the owners have prevented even this limited labor mobility through an ingenious device known as the Rozelle Rule (after NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle who was the first to wield this weapon in the defense of the existing monopoly). Basically the hitch was that if a player moved to another team after playing out his option, his new team was obligated to give "compensation" in players and money that was satisfactory to the old team, and if this wasn't satisfactorily arranged, NFL Commissioner Rozelle would rule on the compensation he felt was necessary.

When five years ago Rozelle ruled that the New Orleans Saints would have to give up their No. 1 draft pick for the next two years as compensation for a player they'd acquired who'd played out his option, the option clause became virtually a dead letter to players seeking to get a better deal elsewhere around the league. From then on, it became obvious that even if the various owners were so foolish as to compete for players, the league commissioner simply wouldn't allow it and would use the Rozelle Rule to punish any club that sought to buck the monopoly labor market by signing a "rival" team's player.

The NFL dispute might have been settled if the football owners were willing to accept the same sort of outside arbitration on compensation that already exists in other sports. Of course from the players' point of view, although this might be a satisfactory temporary armistice, in the long run they must fight to oppose any compensation, any reserve or option clause, any limitations over free player mobility, and ultimately any owner involvement in the control of sport.

The real goal, as even a Dick Young can see, can only be players' control of sport in the context of workers' control over industry generally. It's still a long road. But the players — as badly organized as they are — are moving ahead. □

MUHAMMAD ALI TELLS 2,000 RALLIERS RUBIN CARTER WILL SOON BE RELEASED

"AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE"

(Trenton, N.J.) - People's boxing champ Muhammad Ali told a cheering, enthusiastic crowd of over 2,000 assembled on the steps of the New Jersey State House here last Friday, he predicted that former middleweight boxing contender Rubin "Hurricane" Carter would soon be released from prison.

Ali and Joe Frazier, whose recent "Thriller in Manila" for the heavyweight boxing crown was labeled by observers as "The Fight of the Century," highlighted an organized march and rally demanding clemency for Brother Carter and his co-defendant, John Artis. Currently confined in Trenton State Prison, both are victims of frame-up convictions for the 1966 shotgun murder of two White men in Paterson, New Jersey.

Ali and Frazier were joined by popular New York writer Jimmy Breslin, actress Ellen Burstyn and 20 other members of the Carter-Artis Defense Committee in a half-hour meeting with New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne, who has the sole power to grant clemency.

Following the meeting with the governor, Brother Ali told the cheering ralliers that, "I always make predictions and they always come true. Now I predict that in a very few days Rubin 'Hurricane' Carter will be out on the streets with his family."

He added that he will defend his heavyweight title against George Foreman one more time, and then retire to "help my people get freedom, justice and equality."

Later, Gov. Byrne told reporters that he urged the Defense Committee to file a petition for clemency promptly "so I may consider it on its merits."

Brothers Carter and Artis have recently appealed a trial judge's ruling denying them a new trial. They based the appeal on the recantation of the incriminating testimony against them by two White ex-cons, both of whom now assert they were coerced by the police to implicate the Black men.

Part 6 of a revealing interview of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter by Penthouse magazine follows.



MUHAMMAD ALI and JOE FRAZIER staged a "thriller in Manila" for recent heavyweight title fight. Last Friday, Ali and Frazier led a rally in Trenton, New Jersey, for RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER (inset). Ali made a personal plea to the New Jersey governor for the release of Carter.

PART 6

CARTER: The doctor who operated wanted to take me out to his hospital — St. Francis Hospital here in Trenton, where other prisoners go for major operations — but the administration wouldn't allow me to go. Everybody else could go but not Rubin Carter. They made that doctor bring his tools and his nurses in this slaughterhouse here and operated on me in this butcher shop. After the operation he prescribed different medications that I should take to help heal this eye. But the prison wouldn't give them to me.

QUESTION: You were denied your medication?

CARTER: I was denied my medication, and therefore I ultimately went blind in that eye.

Every month after that I used to go to the eye doctor to have him examine my eye to make sure that my bad eye could never damage my good eye — because all I had now was one eye. When I went to this doctor in February, 1974, he looked in my eye and jumped back, flabbergasted. "My God," he said, "you've got stitches in your eye!" All these years my eye used to secrete a lot of mucus, and every time I'd go to sleep and wake up in the morning I'd have to pry my eye open. I thought it was mucus escaping from my eye, but actually it was stitches that they had neglected to take out after seven years.

Right away, I wrote my lawyer. Then the prison administration told me that they were going to take me out to the hospital at Rahway to remove the sutures. They wanted to get me out of the prison quick to get rid of that evidence. So I said, "No, I'm not going for that." But all I really wanted was to be able to see, so when they said they'd reattach my retina, I said okay.

I went to New York's Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, and they took me into the operating room, put me under as if they were going to reattach my retina, removed the sutures, and then sent me back. They didn't even attempt to reattach my retina.

CONSTANT LACK

At that point, I saw that if something isn't done here about the constant lack of medical attention, the brutality, the maiming and mutilating of people—then everybody's going to die.

QUESTION: Some years back you befriended an elderly prisoner by the name of Summers. He was bullied by some inmates and you defended him in a fight. That same night he committed suicide. Your book gives the impression you were greatly affected by his death. What did you learn from that experience?

CARTER: There were many things. Mr. Summers was a great intuitive man who had really lived his experiences. But the very things that were happening to Mr. Summers at that time are the same things that are happening now—frustration, falling into a deep pit of depression. And there's no help for you, so you say, "I can't do it anymore." The other day the very same thing happened. A young boy, nineteen years old, was hanged. You never hear about these things. He hanged himself in that place for "incorrigibles," the Vroom Building...in fact, he hanged himself the same day the "Mike Douglas Show" came here to tape me in the death house. The guards had told Mike Douglas, "No, nobody's been killed here in seven years," and this man had just been killed that morning. Lies, you see.

TO BE CONTINUED

"Cuba Won't Sell Out Puerto Rico"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

in the 24-nation Decolonization Committee to delay the vote.

In the statement the Cuban delegate also expressed support for Panama's demand for full sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone. In addition, he dealt at length on conditions in fascist Chile and called for international backing of the resistance against the military government there.

Meanwhile, the *Guardian* reports that support continues to build for Puerto Rican labor organizer Federico Cintron Fiallo, arrested August 13 on charges of bank robbery. Cintron is executive secretary of the United Workers Movement (MOU) in Puerto Rico, a militant labor federation of 40 unions and 100 locals, including the Puerto Rican cement workers union which has been on strike for over six months.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Cintron was scheduled to attend the International Conference of Solidarity in Havana. He was arrested by 12 FBI and undercover agents at his home and taken to the lobby of the police station amidst crowds of reporters and news photographers. His attorneys charged that his prosecution was an attempt to cripple both organized labor and the independence movements in Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee stated that "at the time that the MOU is beginning to have a strong impact by building island-wide strike support committees, to have to devote time, energy and personnel to the defense of a victim of an obvious frame-up is a severe blow."

Bail was initially set at $500,000 by federal Judge Juan R. Torruellas, a former attorney for the Westinghouse Corporation in Puerto Rico. Last year, during a strike by the Puerto Rican Guild of Workers against Westinghouse, Citron represented the Guild while Torruellas spoke for Westinghouse in the negotiations. Cintron founded the Workers' Guild and serves as secretary-treasurer.

Bail for Cintron has been subsequently reduced to $200,000 by the chief judge of the U.S. District Court in Puerto Rico. Another bail reduction appeal is now pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals. □



MICHAEL MANLEY (left), Jamaican prime minister, ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA, Algerian foreign minister, and Y.B. CHAVAN, the Indian minister of External Affairs.

New Economic Order "At Hand"

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World leaders insist, can be achieved with other commodities as well.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has said: "I suggest that OPEC, along with its younger cousins like the International Bauxite Association, have changed the fundamental equations of economic power as decisively as did the Industrial Revolution."

Johnson points out that the strategy has not been established in detail, but serious consideration is being given to the recommendations of a United Nations study that the gap between poorer and richer nations be cut in half by the year 2000. The study suggests a 50 per cent increase in the prices paid for agricultural products and a 100 per cent increase for some minerals, compared with 1970 prices.

Other recommendations call for an increase in the poorer nations' exports of commodities, a reduction in dependence on manufactured goods, an increase in savings and "reasonable transfer of resources" between the poorer countries.

Supporters of the study say its impact would raise the per capita income of poorer nations from the 1970 average of $150 to $800 by the year 2000. Despite general Third World enthusiasm, those interviewed by *The New York Times* say they are aware that there are numerous and complex problems inherent in any attempt to reverse centuries-old patterns in production, monetary affairs and trade.

Commenting on the importance of the projected changes, Y.B. Chavan, the Indian minister of External Affairs, said that "the problem of underdevelopment is as important in the economic and social field as decolonization is in the political field; and it constitutes a challenge facing the United Nations in years to come."

Akporode Clark, a Nigerian delegate to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contended that foreign aid was more than offset by the underpricing of the Third World's commodities. "The developing countries," he said, "cannot continue to aid the developed countries to live above their means."□

Racism Blamed In Suicide

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, said in part:

"Haitian refugees are being denied hearings and the due process of law required by the United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, acceded to (agreed to) by the United States in 1968. Instead of hospitality, they are in effect being detained without bail in prison for criminals ..."

In March, 1974, Haitian refugee Turenne Deville, detained by immigration authorities in Miami, committed suicide on the eve of his scheduled deportation to Haiti. . . How many more Haitian refugees must die in the United States before they receive equal justice and, like anti-Castro Cubans and anti-communist Vietnamese, are given asylum?...

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

"We earnestly urge senators and congressmen to exercise legislative oversight and immediately inquire into this national scandal. Tomorrow may be too late!" the statement concluded.□

African-American Labor Center

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

which it helped to found in 1948, over the ICFTU's talks with the WFTU and eastern European trade unions in 1969.

The AFL-CIO and CIA activity in Africa, according to many expert observers, will inevitably atempt to exacerbate the differences between them and prevent genuine union solidarity in Africa and the world. In fact, a conference in Tunis in May of 1973 to found the Organization of African Trade Union Unity foundered on a series of divisive and disruptive tactics that ICFTU officials said were caused by "outside forces."

It is also charged that the AALC has always acted as a preparatory force or immediately followed the investment of American capital. This can be illustrated by the situation in Kenya today where more than 125 American companies have operations. Many of these are "runaway shops" that have been using the cheap labor available there. AALC operatives have been active there, and their role is being increasingly questioned in many countries, as they find themselves the victims of what Kenyan, officials have called the "abuses of power of outside forces.

The WCL reported in January of 1975 that a number of American businessmen have been expelled from Kenya, including the director of ESSO Standard Kenya, Ltd. It is a curious fact that Meany's overseas operations, like the ATFLD, have included such firms as Standard Oil on their policy planning committees and boards.

Control and surveillance of African union programs is effected through a vast program of grants and "training" programs. Millions of dollars, that we know of, have been spent in dozens of countries in Africa without any general accounting to the American labor movement — in whose name the programs are carried out — or to the general public.

These programs are sometimes maintained in cooperation with the FO's Institute Syndical de Cooperation in Dakar, whose financing is also somewhat of a mystery. The FO in Africa, as in Europe, is just as adamantly opposed to the WFTU and the WCL and any interorganizational cooperation as the AFL-CIO. The AALC is furthering this fight and split in union solidarity with trade secretariats such as the International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical workers, the International Federation of Journalists and other ITSs as allies. These groups have been used by the CIA, as Agee confirms, and covert funding of various groups continues under Agency for International Development "subcontracts" that are not revealed to the public or to Congress.

TO BE CONTINUED

Black Women

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Cheryl and Dessie were subsequently arrested and placed in Wheeler County Jail. At their September 2 trial, the judge dismissed the indictments against them because of the blatant racism of the prospective White jurors. The two sisters are presently awaiting for a new grand jury to be a selected and a new trial.

The Woods-Todd Defense Committee is asking that the community support Dessie and Cheryl as it did JoAnne Little. Checks or money orders may be made out to the Woods-Todd Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1935, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.□

Marion Inmates

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

"With victims of forced sterilization awarded $5 by the courts, with the continuous growth of racist organizations like the Klan and ROAR in Boston spreading across the nation, playing on the fears and ignorance of Whites in order to fill their pockets and keep all of us in a state of subservience to capitalist rule; with the selling of New York to the banks and the firing of many workers; with the shootings of Blacks and other Third World People by agents of the sytem (Detroit, Baltimore, Ohio, Virginia, Mississippi, New York), and the latest, the shooting (murder) of a 13-year-old Black woman in Delaware for picking a peach off a White racist's tree — there have been 75 police shootings in Los Angeles in the past 18 months — with so-called leaders leading the masses in circles, and filling their pockets etc. . . if you can't realize the sorry state of affairs that we exist in, then you are SICK. . .

This state of affairs can only be changed by our working as one in unity, seeking to gain unity in MIND and ACTION, so that we can change the realities of oppression, exploitation, racism, and genocide that is represented by this Sorry (Deadly) State of Affairs."

(For those who will help the Sisters in N.C., contact: Action for Forgotten Women, 1601 Sedgefield St., Apt. E, Durham, N.C.27705. Money, stamps, letters of support are needed.)☐

Harry Edwards: "Black Access Critical"

CONTINUED FROM CENTERFOLD

collapse and political bankruptcy. It is a society racked by a malignant degeneracy in the very moral and ethical backbone it would have the world believe was its sustaining policy.

"American is a society today that is in deep trouble. So there is no wonder that you find millions of people looking back into the past under the aegis of 'nostalgia' searching for a future. . . Thus Lt. William Calley (convicted murderer of Vietnamese people in the My Lai Massacre) is America's most famous soldier; its most conspicuous environmentalist is Lynette Fromme (Manson familyite who allegedly attempted to assassinate President Ford): its most noteworthy President in this century is Richard M. Nixon. . .

"The United States is a society whose capacity for absorbing and integrating new and radical changes has reached critical mass; critical mass being that point at which a fundamental redefinition and restructuration as opposed to the mere re-organization of face lifting of this society, becomes crucial to the re-establishment and maintenance of social stability. . .

THIRD CENTURY

"Therefore, as the U.S. enters its third century as a sovereign nation, it is essential that we be uncompromisingly adamant on the issue of full access to and involvement in the educational process. For even as we begin to enter this Bicentennial year, we are confronted with a nationally orchestrated conspiracy to erode away even those minimal gains of the 1950s and 60s. . .

Concommitant with the development of an understanding of our recent poltical past, we must generate a plan of action for the future. We must go back to something that is very simple, that even a child can understand, something we all learned before we learned to write our names. That is , to extend the vowels — A, E, I, O and U.

"We must understand that A has greater significance as the first letter of AGITATE. As Frederick Douglass in the twilight of his career was said to have advised a young Black student who asked, 'What advice would you have for people who would proceed most judiciously toward the advancement of freedom, justice and equality and a humane society,' Douglass' one response was, 'Agitate.' Don't simply walk around but talk about them so everybody knows what the issues are.



BPINS photo

HARRY EDWARDS

"E is for EDUCATION. We must educate ourselves and others of the social dynamics of the economic and political realities influencing the lives and future so people in this society. . . Valid knowledge is power.

"I is for INITIATE. In every realm of our existence as individuals and as groups, we must initiate activities that are geared to demonstrate the validity of our analysis of the problem. We must initiate activities that are geared to meet the needs of people and to answer some pressing questions in this part of the 20th century. At the same time, we must tell no lies; we must engender no false hopes; we must claim no easy victories. All victories in the struggle will be hard won.

"O is for ORGANIZE. We must act passionately, with commitment and dedication, in compliance with the self-evident truth that organization is the most expeditious route to progress and advancement.

"U is for UNITE. As surely as organization now constitutes the quickest and most efficient route to liberation and the development of a more humane and people-oriented society — as opposed to a profit-oriented society — unity among ourselves and with other similarly oppressed interest groups is the only defensible approach to rectifying our mutual circumstances. . . We must come together on a more basic level as human beings and develop a more humane and human being-oriented society...

"Our charge is therefore clear. We must regard full involvement and total access to the educational system of the United States as critical to our poltical, economic and social effectiveness; crucial to the present and future opportunity and survival for our children. . ."☐

"Harlem"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

these streets with his religion, his concern for what the streets are doing to his people. "I know everybody on these blocks and they know me," he says. "I'm not afraid on these streets," pulling back his floor length robe to reveal a .38 revolver stuck in his belt.

Inside a jail, Black inmates, hands clutching the bars, their faces lost in shadows behind the bars, only the whites of a set of eyes visible: "This country is corrupt. You can't get a job. You can't get a decent education. Nobody cares. If I can't get what I need, I'm gonna steal it!"

A beautiful, young sister, valiantly holding back a flood of tears — one escapes that she wipes away — appealing to an aunt for forgiveness for having stolen from her to buy a fix. She was trying to kill her unborn child. She'd heard that if you shot enough heroin while pregnant, you'd lose the baby.

The baby lived: "I guess it was God's will." It is eight months old now and healthy, and the sister is off heroin, fighting her way back. "The quality of life is dying — it's all around me. Maybe that's why I shot dope," she says. She's *hardly more than a child.*

It was such wisdom and courage as this that escaped the five panelists who objected to the showing of this film. They are far more pitiable than those shown in *Harlem: Voices, Faces.* They don't begin to understand what racism and capitalism have done to their souls.☐

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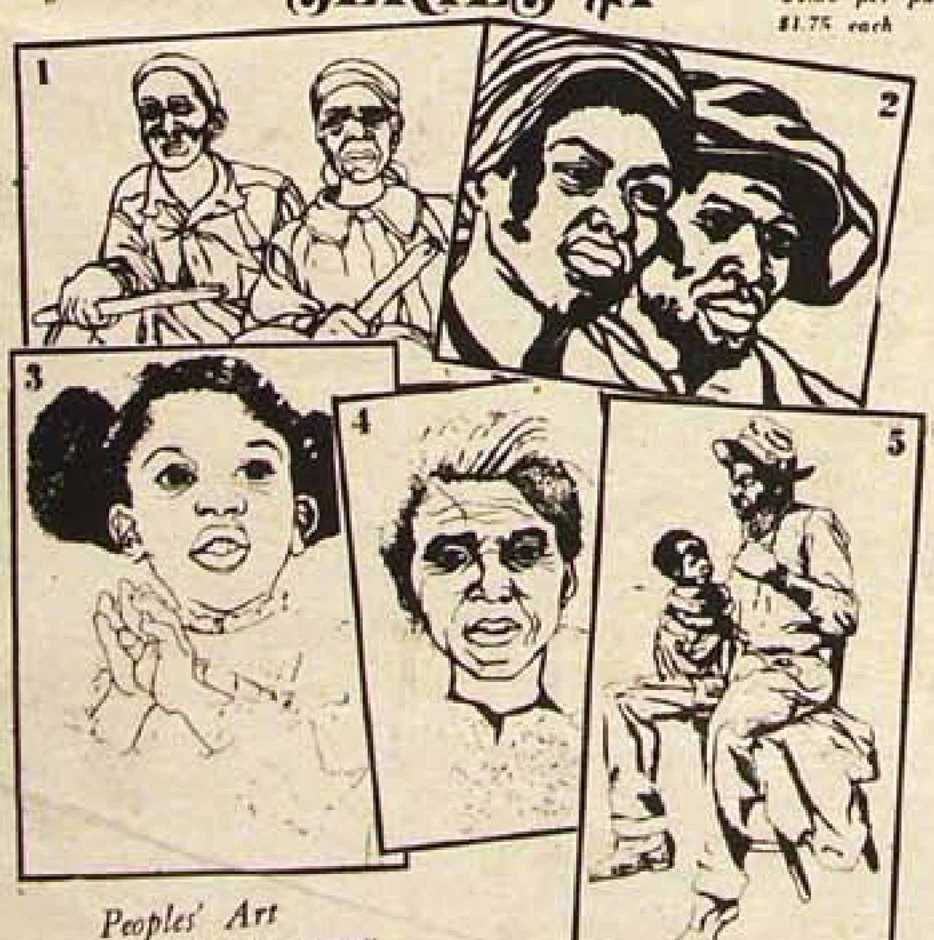
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